The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Gale at Prince Edward's Island.

UNHEARD OF DEPTH LIVES LOST—NUMEROUS VESSELS WRECKED.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Advices of the 2d inst. from Pictou, N. S., received here to-day, state that that region had been visited by a severe gale, doing much damage, and occasioning a fearful loss of life.

On the south side of Prince Edward's Island, especially, the wrecks of vessels had been numerous, and the loss of life amounted to fifty.

From Washington.

DISPATCHES FROM THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO—PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Letters from the Juarez or Constitutional Government just received here, allude with great satisfaction to the favor with which the decree for the secularization of the Church property is everywhere received, even in the City of Mexico; and especially in the visit of Capt. ALDHAM, Commander of Her Majesty's naval forces, to the President mentioned with gratification, as on that occasion, he took pleasure in announcing that by order of the British Government he would not enforce the measures heretofore contemplated for the redress of complaints, nor do anything to embarrass the Administration.

Gen. BRACKENRIDGE left San Luis de Potosi, and has, it is supposed, about 6,000 troops under his command preparing to march on the City of Mexico. Arms and ammunition are constantly being received by the Revolutionists.

Señor MEJIA, who has just returned from New-York, has concluded a contract for materials for war which will, without unnecessary delay, be forwarded to Mexico.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, who was banished from Mexico, where he resided for many years, will soon return to England in the behalf of British bondholders, and will assert himself to satisfy all their claims, the church property being the basis for the transaction, and by which it is thought some millions of dollars will be realized for the benefit of the Constitutional Government.

It is not thought that LERDO will make any pecuniary engagements in New-York, but that he will merely take preliminary steps to that end; to be submitted to his Government for consideration. His contemplated visit to President BUCHANAN and Secretary CASS, with a view to have a full and free talk on Mexican affairs, will doubtless have the effect of facilitating the negotiation of a treaty satisfactory to both countries.

Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, was at last accounts in the City of Mexico, the dispatch for his recall not having been received. There is such information in this city as justifies the assertion that the vacancy thus occasioned will be filled by a successor friendly to the Juarez Government.

The extensive machine, blacksmith and sawing shops of the Capitol extension work, were burnt at 3½ o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is not as yet ascertained, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The buildings were comparatively valueless, but the machinery destroyed was very expensive, including a lathe for turning the immense stone columns for the public buildings, and several powerful engines. A large quantity of tools and some costly marble, finished and unfinished, was also destroyed. There was no insurance. The loss is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The express from Denver City has arrived here, with dates of the 9th inst.

A nugget of gold, weighing fifty six pennyweights, had been taken from the Nevada Gulch.

Rich diggings had been discovered at the head waters of the Bayou Salade.

Extravagant reports continued to be received from Colorado.

A newspaper had been issued in Mountain City.

The State Convention setting at Auraria had adjourned, having framed a State Constitution, the features of which have not been given.

The Convention voted to submit the question of Territorial or State organization at the same time.

Arrival of Military from Montreal.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Montreal Field Battery, under the command of Capt. STEVENSON, arrived in this city last night, shortly before 12 o'clock. The Independent Fusileers received them at the dépôt, and escorted them to their quarters at the Hancock House, while a salute was fired by the Boston Artillery, under Capt. MINK. The Canadians will be well cared for by our military and citizens during their stay.

The California Overland Mail.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Overland Mail has arrived here, with California dates of the 25th ult. News unimportant.

A fire at Crescent City had destroyed property to the amount of $30,000.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Meteor* and *Young America*, from New-York.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *Montgomery*, from New-York, arrived at the wharf this afternoon, (Sunday.)

The Grand Military Encampment at East Liberty.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The grand military encampment at East Liberty, near Pittsburgh, excites universal interest. Fourteen volunteer companies from this and the adjoining counties are in the camp, and others are expected. The whole force is under the command of Brigadier-Gen. NEILL. The encampment will continue till Friday.

The Schooner Onward Ashore.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The schooner *Onward*, from Philadelphia for Richmond, with coal, is ashore near Cape Henry. She may be saved by immediate assistance.

LATER FROM OREGON.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Probable Election of Logan, the Republican Representative, to Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OREGON CITY, Monday, July 4, 1859.

In my previous letters I have probably surprised you by expressing a belief that Oregon would elect a Republican to Congress, and I presume that not one in ten thousand of the readers of the TIMES believed that such an event was even possible. The result, however, shows that my opinion was not entirely without foundation. The election was held last Monday (the 27th ult.), and at this time we have the returns from twelve counties, which gives LOGAN, Republican, 160 majority over STRONG, Democrat. The same counties last year gave GROVER, Democrat, over 600 majority, showing a gain of over 1,500 to the Republican ticket. Seven counties in the southern part of the State remain to be heard from which cannot, I think, give STRONG over four hundred majority, so that LOGAN's election is regarded as sure. Even if he should fall by a small majority given to STRONG, the result is most cheering to the opponents of Gen. LANE who have fought manfully against for middle odds. LANE and DELAZON SMITH have been upon the stump for forty days, speaking in every county, and have had the unremitting aid of every federal officer-holder in the State, some of whom have constituted their positions most outrageously in defense of the villainous granary from which they draw their rations. Even an army officer, who boasted that he effected the nominations of the Democratic candidate, has devoted himself almost exclusively to politics during the past two months, editing one of the most reckless and unscrupulous of our political papers, and using the large influence his position gives him over Government employes, to force them to vote according to his dictation, or otherwise their places would be given to those who would obey him. The result, however, shows that neither the State of Oregon, nor even the Democratic party here belongs to Gen. LANE, whose principal appeal on the stump was based upon the fact that he had pledged the State for ten years, as sound in its Democracy, to those Southern Democrats who voted for its admission, and who, but for that pledge, would have defeated that measure. That appeal, however operated just as effectively against its author as it was anticipated to be in his favor, inasmuch as even our Democrats are bitterly opposed to the idea that any leader can claim to have a mortgage upon them; and so, when the day of election came, many of them staid away from the polls, or acted with the opposition, leaving Gen. LANE to redeem his own pledges, made in behalf of the 52,000 people whom he professed to represent.

If the Republican candidate, Mr. LOGAN, goes to Washington next December, he will also bear an unexpected greeting to the occupant of the WHITE HOUSE, who was highly jubilant at our admission only because Oregon was so thoroughly Democratic, and will notify that somewhat notorious personage, that two-thirds of its population, who were opposed to it, are concealed now because they have been enabled to send a representative who will not support the insane policy of his Administration.

What effect the recent election will have upon the politics of Oregon in 1860, I will not undertake to foretell, further than this, that the Legislature never will be elected which will send to the Senate Jo LANE, DELAZON SMITH, or any man who wears the party collar with which JAMES BUCHANAN ornaments and decorates his tools and followers.

Yours, OMEGA.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Dr. Eaton's Baccalaureate—Dr. Williams, of New-York, addresses the Society for Inquiry—Interesting Exercises on the Departure of Young Missionaries—The Press, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

The Annual Commencement of Madison University is now fully under way. The usual number of visitors are crowding in, and the week promises to be most lively. The exercises were introduced at 1½ o'clock on Sunday, P. M., with the Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. Geo. W. EATON, D. D., President of the University. His subject was "*Individual Accountability*," the doctrine of which necessarily involved the personality of God and the personality of man. As I shall not have space to give even an analysis of the discourse, I can convey no adequate idea of its deep and broad scope. The subject was thoroughly probed, and the dangerous doctrine cunningly and attractively advanced in some of the literature of the times, was fearlessly exposed. The great and momentous truth of each one's own accountability to the Great Dispenser of Eternal Justice was impressively dissected to the mind of every and each young man before him. The closing sentences to the Senior Class, now about to enter upon the solemn activities of life, were full of wise counsel and affectionate solicitude. No man has a larger heart, and I may add a sounder head, than Dr. EATON. Upon Commencement occasions there is an outpouring of the noblest sentiments from both. Perhaps no man is more beloved by all who know him.

At 7 P. M. the Chapel of the University was crowded to hear the Rev. Wm. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., of New-York, in his sermon before the "Society for Inquiry." He came upon the platform with the assistance of friends and his cane, for the injuries which he received at the accident which befel him last Spring, still render him very feeble. The text announced was 2d Kings, 13th chapter, 14th to 19th verses. His subject was "Thorough faith, the earnest of the largest success." The Doctor's voice was so weak that I did not distinctly understand all his sentences, but enough was heard to convince all that it was a discourse of surpassing excellence and elegance, full of Christian zeal and pious fervor. The Doctor's mind is evidently that of a deep and classic scholar. For clearness and ability few men in his denomination equal him. When Dr. W. closed, an address to Mr. H. JENKINS and Mr. JAMES R. HASWELL, two members of the Society about to go East as Missionaries, was made by the Rev. E. C. CADY, on behalf of his fellow members. He alluded to their past delightful associations, and the ties about to be severed in affecting terms, and assured them that the sympathies of their classmates and others would follow them beyond the waters, and their prayers ascend to the All-preserving Power and Omnipotent eye, for their life and successful labors among the far off Gentiles. They were then addressed by the Rev. Dr. EATON on behalf of the Faculty. He expressed the heartfelt sympathies cherished for them, and the anxiety naturally awakened by his personal affection. Their diligence in study was commended, and he then encouraged them by briefly alluding to the noble predecessors that had gone out before them, one of the oldest of whom now on the Missionary field was a graduate of this University. His allusion to Missionary HASWELL, now in Burmah, and father of one of the young men before him, was very touching.

Mr. HASWELL replied in a trembling voice, thanking the Society for their expressions of regard and prayerful interest in the welfare of himself and classmate, which they would remember when away in heathen lands.

Mr. JENKINS followed, giving his views of Missionary life, which he evidently looks upon with the eye and heart of a Christian hero. Its trials and severe sacrifices he considered but meagre things in view of the high and holy cause which inspired and impelled his young heart to go hence far from his native land.

The address of the young Missionaries, Dr. EATON and Mr. CADY, were so affecting as to bring throbs from every heart and tears from many an eye. Mr. JENKINS is to sail in a few days, with his bride, for China. He is just married to Miss SARAH JONES, a well-educated and pious young lady, in Lewis County, N. Y.

Mr. HASWELL goes to Burmah. He is to be married next week to Miss LIBBIE MILLER, daughter of ABNER MILLER, Esq., of Rome, N. Y. May the winds and waves gently bear them away to the home of their future labor and love.

On Monday evening a brilliant assemblage attended the Anniversary of the Æonian and Adelphian Societies. WM. H. C. HOSMER, Esq., a lawyer by profession, of Avon, N. Y., was the poet of the evening. He was greeted with every demonstration of welcome.

Mr. HOSMER's theme was one of universal interest, "Home Associations."

It was a poem of the heart, that carried back the wanderer to the scenes of his boyhood—to "Memory's Holy Land"—the tired student, way-worn on the march of life, to the freshness and beauty of his College days:

> Back to the forest where the shell it burst,
> Back to the Northern home it looked on first.

Educational.

The following paper, prefaced by a few cogent remarks, was read by Mr. H. L. STUART, of New-York, before the National Teachers' Association, at its late meeting in Washington:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I desire to submit the following questions affecting the present condition of the existing course of study and instruction in the common schools of the United States, which is admitted on all hands to come very far short of giving the practical results of available and definite information necessary to enable young men and women, on leaving school, to engage in the occupations of every day life with efficiency and success. The non-application of principles to practice, the almost entire absence of illustrative apparatus, and of oral and illustrated instruction, with a complete ignoring of anything like a recognition of the humbler occupations by which the great mass of the people in this country earn their bread, in the Common Schools and in the Normal education bestowed upon teachers who are specially designed to exercise their professional vocation in the Common Schools, is an overshadowing evil that has often been animadverted upon. The questions which I herewith submit are designed to meet and remedy these deficiencies. The leading occupations of the great mass of the pupils, girls and boys, numbering millions, who must receive their entire school education in the common schools, may be enumerated in the following order:

First—Farming, which is generally pursued with little or no reference to agriculture in its intelligent and scientific relations. Instructions in this branch being absolutely unknown in the Common School course.

Second—Household management, the universal employment of woman, is almost universally pursued without any knowledge of, or reference to, a science of domestic economy, or an intelligent understanding of the laws of health and dietetics. Who ever heard of instruction in domestic economy in a Common School in this country?

Third—Sewing or needlework, as connected with the home wardrobe and manufactures, an employment that has withered and blighted prematurely the bloom, the life, and happiness of millions of women in every age, especially where Christianity and civilization have prevailed.

Fourth—Machine and other manufacturing operations, employments that engage more than a million of persons, a great majority of whom are as ignorant of the scientific and intelligent basis upon which they are supposed to work as the cast metal placed in their hands—a fact that accounts for the indifference and general want of interest and conscience manifested by the great body of this class in anything they are hired to do. Little or no instruction or attention has ever been given in mechanics or the commonest knowledge required in the pursuit of those employments in the Common Schools.

Hence, it becomes a question of paramount interest and concern to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the evils or deficiencies, and the best methods for correcting and supplying them. The National Teachers' Association, assembled in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, is the most proper organization or tribunal to consider and pass upon this important matter, and to decide what additions and hitherto unemployed available means may be used to give increased efficiency, power and completeness to the course of instruction imparted to the mass of the children of the people of in the Common Schools of the United States.

QUESTIONS.

I would ask to what extent and by what methods is it practicable to introduce specific instruction in the following branches, and to make them effective parts in the legal course of study, in all of our Common Schools, and what has already been done toward introducing any of them there.

First—Instruction in Agriculture as connected with the farm and the garden, coupled with practical illustrations and applications, to be conducted chiefly at the homes of the pupils, girls and boys, under the direction of the teacher and care of parents.

Second—Instruction in the Science of Household Management, Domestic Economy and Dietetics, as affecting common cookery, home comfort, and good order, also the Science and the Art of Dressing, effectively imparted by the teacher in school, with practical illustrations and applications conducted mainly at home under the care and eye of mothers, thus intimately combining the interest of the teacher, the pupil and parents, in the labors and success of the class-room, and removing an objection often raised, that school and home influences are antagonistic and frequently neutralize and demoralize, the best intentions and efforts of the teacher.

Third—Instruction in Mechanics, practically illustrated and applied in labor-saving devices adapted to the household and the farm, and especially such as affect the employments of woman, together with sewing and other machines as a part of the regular school apparatus.

Fourth—Instructions in the principles of Mechanics, as adapted to the workshop and manufactory, with actual applications and illustrations by the teachers in and out of school.

Fifth—The newspaper and periodical considered as a useful element and means of instruction in the schoolroom. The Press, the mightiest engine of human progress, the teeming library of the million, the omnipresent voice, ever giving expression to the thoughts, discoveries, inventions, and the intellectual vitalities of the present.

Sixth—Instruction in Physical Training, Gymnastics, Calisthenics, Physiology, Sanitary Sciences, and the Laws of Health and Life.

Seventh—Instructions in Music—the piano and other musical instruments considered as school furniture, and what has already been done to accomplish this end.

Eighth—*Instruction in Book-keeping, and in the* common forms of every-day business affairs, for both *girls and boys.*

Ninth—Instruction in the simple elements of Architecture, as affecting the building and fitting up of homes for the people; also, in Art, Taste, and Ornamental Horticulture.

Tenth—Instruction in the simple elements of Civil Government, the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, and in Illustrated Political Economy.

Eleventh—Instruction for adults in day or evening schools.

How can a really useful and practical course of instruction be devised for the benefit of the millions of our fellow citizens, of foreign and native origin, who need and would gladly avail themselves of it, if it were made really useful and attractive in the direction of their respective necessities and daily occupations?

Twelfth—Instruction in the Science of Language—the natural and only proper basis for the effective, easy and complete development of the mental faculties.

Language practically applied and illustrated in its scientific principles, signs, and relations to thought and expression, should be substituted for mathematics as the foundation for a practical and efficient course of instruction in our Common Schools. To this, who says nay?

Thirteenth—Organization and Instruction for Primary Schools. The kind of Teachers required.

What has already been done to perfect a Primary School organization, and to create an effective, natural, scientific course of instruction adapted to the bar, menious, consistent, symmetrical and attractive development of the mind of the little pupil from the very outset, when it changes its home-life to its more public life of the school room, and the maternal voice and its attentions are supplied by the teacher—a stranger? What should be the characteristics of such a teacher?

These questions are submitted in order that each may receive special attention, now or at some future time, as may be deemed expedient by the Association. I desire to hear discussion, and have judgment passed upon them. I have something to say on some of them, with results and demonstrations already obtained.

Another Great Trotting Match on Eclipse Course, L. I.

FLORA TEMPLE AGAIN VICTORIOUS OVER PRINCESS IN A TWO MILE HEAT.

The trotting match of yesterday on the Eclipse Course, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* was the exciting topic in the sporting world for a week past, since *Flora* beat *Princess*, in that celebrated time of 2:22, on Tuesday of last week. The California mare still has a multitude of admirers, who, with one consent, averred that she was not fairly treated on that occasion,—was not allowed to show her mettle, was held back by her driver,—in short, they declared that the race was bought and sold before it came off, and that *Princess* could fairly beat *Flora* any day she pleased, especially on a two mile trotting match. On that day of the 2:22, a week ago, it was a one mile heat; but only ten *Flora*, they said, against *Princess* on a two mile trot and you would see how *Flora* would break down Yes, indeed, you would. *Princess* on the second mile would make the smallest of potatoes of *Flora*. Wait and see.

Well, the interested portion of the sporting community waited and saw yesterday. They left the City by—we were going to say hundreds, but it was really by thousands: and so earnest was the disposition to be on the Course that the Long Island Railroad Company, who furnished what they supposed to be cars enough for room and to spare, found that they had miscalculated, so that when the train passed through the tunnel on Atlantic-street, partisans of the one mare or the other hung like bees about a hive, or ragged boys about a molasses barrel, or office-seekers about a newly-elected President. The locomotive almost declined to run, feeling its energies over-tasked. When the Course was reached, the number assembled to witness the trot was increased to twelve or thirteen thousand. Coaches from the St. Nicholas and other Hotels, and stages from the City, were there by dozens, while hacks might have been reckoned by scores. The female department was very dazzlingly represented, as usual, and was perhaps a little faster than usual.

There was a remarkable shyness about betting. EORT was to drive *Princess*, and MCMANN was to drive *Flora*. EORT was not a favorite. Bets on time ranged from 4:53 to 4:54 for the two miles on *Flora*. 100 to 80 was offered on her and taken; then 100 to 70; and the ardor of her admirers led them to offer 100 to 60, 100 to 50, and in one case 100 to 40. *Flora* was the heroine, *Flora* was the girl.

She did not disappoint her lovers. She appeared on the course, in preliminary trot, warming herself up for the effort, as if she meant to say, winking with one eye—the left or right eye, just as you chanced to be placed towards her—"Here I am again, my friends; I intend to win; don't be afraid of me; bet high in my favor; I am going to win; don't be afraid of me." Yes, and she knew it—at least, her driver knew it. It was all the same to *Flora* and her friends.

On the first mile of the first heat, she made a false start. Starting again, *Princess* won the inside and kept it, keeping also a little ahead, until the turn of the fourth quarter, when *Flora* overtook and passed her, coming in one length ahead. Dashing on for the second mile, *Flora* gained the inside, and *Princess* broke. *Flora* went round the course so far ahead that *Princess* had no chance of overtaking her, and came in so triumphantly in advance that it was the opinion of the majority that *Princess* was distanced. So much so, indeed, that the judges had to leave their stand and go to take measurement. They decided that *Princess* had just saved herself, and was not distanced. The time in this heat was—First quarter on First Mile, 35 seconds; second and third quarters, 111 seconds; entire mile, 2:23. Second mile, first quarter, 36 seconds; second and third quarters, 113½ seconds; entire mile, 2:27½; making the heat of two miles in 4:50½, actually the shortest time on record.

Then *Flora Temple* was embraced, was followed to her stable by an applauding multitude. Bets were freely offered—100 to 50, 100 to 40—but no takers The parties who backed out said it was "jockied," and refused to risk their money.

The second heat commenced amid extra excitement. *Princess* broke at the start, and *Flora* held up They started again, *Princess* leading by a length; on the second quarter, *Flora* went nearly up to her; on the third quarter, went ahead of her; on the fourth, just passed her, and came in one length ahead. Then for the second mile. *Flora* went off at a trot, dashed immensely ahead, and kept it up. Around the track she kept it up, and came in so far ahead that the driver of *Princess* slacked his rein when he had cleared the distancing post, and coolly walked in. *Flora Temple* won the money (nominally $1,000, best two out of three), and the race, making time, in this second heat, as follows: first quarter, 36¼ seconds; second and third quarters, 1111¼ seconds; entire mile, 2:24. Second mile—first quarter, 37¾; second and third quarters, 114¾; entire mile, 2:41—making the second heat of two miles in 5 minutes and 5 seconds.

Was it a fair race or an unfair one? Those who won said it was a fair one; those who lost declared it was unfair. But there were very few who either lost or won; and it was an opinion freely expressed that the competition between these two mares was about "played out." There certainly was less enthusiasm yesterday than on previous occasions. But thousands of dollars (the admission to the Course was a dollar) went yesterday into somebody's treasury, and the "little joker," three card monte and "sweat," had their votaries and victims. Under these circumstances, probably, *Flora Temple* and *Princess* will run again.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Novel Trotting.—Tuesday, Aug. 16. Match $1,000; mile heats; in harness. P. GOM, names a double team *Pug* and *Lobster's mate*.....1 1

H. WOODRUFF names s. m. *Widow McCree* (in harness).....2 2

Time—2:39; 2:53.

Widow McCree was the favorite at $100 to $60. The knowing ones were heavy losers on this trot.

CIVIC BANQUET TO THE RICHMOND GRAYS.

Speeches of Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, Mayor Tiemann, of New-York, and the Representatives of our City Authorities.

The Richmond Grays were yesterday the recipients of another ovation. The Second and Fifth Companies of the National Guard, commanded respectively by Captains EMANS and STORMS, formed into line about 2 o'clock in Lafayette-place, and marched thence through Broadway to the Broadroth House, in front of which the Richmond Grays were drawn up to receive them. From the Broadroth House the guests and their escort marched to the Metropolitan Hotel, and thence to the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by Mayor TIEMANN, of this City, Mayor MAYO, of Richmond, and the deputed members of the City Council. About 7 o'clock in the evening the march was resumed, and the Richmond Grays and their entertainers were conducted to the Metropolitan Hotel, where an exquisite dinner was provided at the expense of the City. The Messrs. LEARD superintended the arrangements in person, and, by their own endeavors and the admirable promptitude which their presence insured, contributed in no small degree to the success of the *fête*.

The splendid band of the Seventh Regiment furnished the music. Among the guests were Mayor MAYO, of Richmond; Mayor TIEMANN, of this City; J. F. TERPSON, Esq., Jas. H. RECOR, Esq., Capt. W. H. TYLMAN, Dr. R. B. MOSELEY, Capt. DIMMOCK, John H. GREENE, (of the Richmond *Whig*,) Samuel R. DOTE, Jno. BLAIR, Thos. BULKLEY and John L. KNOWLES. Alderman ADAMS and Councilman LATHROPE acted as Vice-Presidents, and conducted the festival to a most satisfactory termination.

In proposing the first sentiment, Mayor TIEMANN remarked that they had met together this evening to do honor to the Richmond Grays, of Virginia, and to the Mayor of Richmond. For this purpose the members of the Seventh Regiment had requested him to propose with all the honors the health of their guests. In the first place, however, and in conformity with the prearranged list of toasts, he felt gratified in being called on to propose, as the principal sentiment,

The President of the United States.—This was responded to by a round of cheers.

The second toast, *The Governor of the State of Virginia*, was warmly applauded.

The third, in recognition of the public appreciation of the services of *The Governor of the State of New-York*, was replied to by Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANNERS.

A letter from the Governor, regretting his inability to attend, was read by the President. Letters from other individuals were also submitted and applauded.

The next toast was, *The Mayor of Richmond.*—Mayor MAYO replied. He said that if he were to be on this occasion and thoroughly empowered to respond for New-York as a State, he would stand before the Democratic majority and abide their fate, whatever it might be. He thanked the Seventh Regiment for their unbounded hospitality to the Richmond Grays, and was eloquent in denouncing those who would dissolve the Union.

The health of *The Mayor of New-York*, was received with repeated plaudits.

Mayor TIEMANN replied, and, in the course of his remarks (which, like those that had preceded them were almost entirely inaudible,) reciprocated the good feeling expressed on the part of the Richmond Grays, and extended to them, on behalf of the City, a most cordial welcome.

Following these toasts were one to *The Municipalities of New-York and Richmond*, one to *Virginia*, which was acknowledged by Col. PARTON, and subsequently a series of toasts in honor of *Our Military Guests*, (responded to by Capt. ELLIOTT,) *The Army, The Navy, The Press, The Ten Governors*, and *The Ladies*. When the responses to these had been delivered there was an evident anxiety on the part of most of the *convives* to withdraw without further delay.

COUNTERFEITING.

Another Counterfeiting Establishment broken up—Important Arrest in Troy.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 15.

Deputy United States Marshals SHATTUCK, of Syracuse, and OLMSTED, of Rochester, with Deputy Sheriff STAFFORD, of Canajoharie, arrested this morning, in this city, AMOS I. HAIGHT, CAROLINE, his wife, and DARIUS, his son, at their residence, No. 162 Third-street, on a charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit coin, and FREDERICK M. GANTZ and POLLY, his wife, at their house on Ida Hill, on double charges of counterfeiting and forgery. They found in possession of the parties, at both places, a large quantity of finished and unfinished coin—ten cent pieces, quarters and halves—together with the plaster-of-paris moulds, acids, presses, plates and dies for altering bank notes, a large quantity of altered bills on different banks—seventy or eighty thousand dollars' worth; in fact, the complete apparatus of a counterfeiting establishment, with all its appurtenances and belongings. They left with their prisoners this morning at 11 o'clock, for Auburn, where the United States Court is now in session. There is no doubt whatever of their indictment at this term, and their conviction is a moral certainty.

The circumstances under which the arrest was made are very singular, as exhibiting the faculty of crime, and the certainty of eventual detection. HAIGHT was a leading member of a mysterious circle of counterfeiters, whose operations extend through all the cities between Troy and Buffalo. Recently, another member, who had operated with him in his rascally transactions, was arrested in a Western city. He informed an officer of the existence of the gang, the nature of its transactions, its head quarters, its bywords, and everything necessary to facilitate investigations and insure the arrest of the guilty.

On Thursday last, Marshals SHATTUCK and OLMSTEAD, and Officer STAFFORD, came down from the West, and instituted a series of inquiries that put them in possession of information as to the whereabouts of the HAIGHTS. They concealed themselves during the day. At evening, STAFFORD, who is a Deputy Sheriff of Montgomery county, and can on occasion be as cool as a cucumber and as solemn as a Quaker meeting, went to the house No. 162 Third-street, inquired for the elder HAIGHT, and was admitted to the presence. After making the mystic sign of the rascally gang, and putting himself on good terms with the wary scoundrel, STAFFORD announced that he was in the counterfeiting business, and that his object was the purchase of a quantity of stuff for circulation at the West. There did not seem to be any disposition to disbelieve him, but the HAIGHTS evidently considered it best to move cautiously, and the officer was subjected to a scorching examination by father, wife, and son. The information given by the western prisoner, however, stood him good, and he was enabled to satisfy them on every point. The result was that he was told to come again, and he would be accommodated.

STAFFORD was frequently at the house of the HAIGHTS after that, and was through them introduced to GANTZ, the Ida Hill counterfeiter. On Saturday night, AMOS I. HAIGHT invited him to take part with them in making the coin. He exhibited to him all the apparatus, and instructed him as to its use. A lump of base metal weighing several pounds was melted, run into moulds representing ten, twenty-five, and fifty-cent pieces, and galvanized. The woman and son took part in the operations, and were quite as expert as the father and his Ida Hill accomplice. The coins, after coming from the moulds, were rough upon the edges and imperfect. There was a machine for smoothing them and bringing out their features, and this was the woman's business. STAFFORD—or Baker, as he represented himself to be—bought a quantity of the bogus stuff, paid for it, and took it to his official comrades. Yesterday, he was in company with the counterfeiters most of the time, and with them visited Ida Hill, and ascertained where some apparatus was he had not before seen.

All things being ready, this morning at 4 o'clock the officers proceeded to make the arrests. They found the Haights in bed, and it may well be supposed that they were considerably astonished to learn that their quondam accomplice stood to them as the stern agent of the laws they had violated. Their rage on account of the deception practiced on them, and their shame because they had been so shrewdly tricked, were unbounded. A complete search of the premises resulted in the seizure of more finished and unfinished coin than a strong man could lift, and of the apparatus we have mentioned. GANTZ and his wife were arrested at their house on Ida Hill. In the pocket of her dress the woman had several hundred dollars in bogus and altered bills, and some base coin. HAIGHT was a helper clerk in the store of FRANCIS A. FALES, on River-street, and has heretofore borne a passably good character. GANTZ and his wife have long been known as engaged in the counterfeit business. They were mixed up in the Morgan L. Brown affair, and at that time we saw a letter written by him to an accomplice in New-York, informing him of the danger of arrest, and advising him to destroy all the "queer" in his possession. One of the presses belonged to SYLVANUS H. REYNOLDS, the West Troy counterfeiter, who escaped some time since from the Cooperstown jail, and was arrested in New-York last week and returned to his old quarters.

It is easy to see that this arrest is one of very great importance, as it closes up one source from which a vast amount of bogus currency has issued to flood the community. The officers worked their game exceedingly well, and have reason to be proud of their success. Only great shrewdness could have entrapped rascals so expert and so familiar with all the dangers of their shameful vocation and the modes of escape from them. Officer STAFFORD, especially, played a dangerous game. In all probability his life would have been the penalty at the hands of the desperadoes, had his duplicity been discovered. The whole community will rejoice that a portion of the scoundrelly gang with which this section of the country has long been infested are in a fair way of receiving their deserts, and it is to be hoped that many others of that ilk, of whose guilt there is a moral certainty, may soon be similarly entrapped. We can very readily and unscrupulously meet the loss of a score or two of such characters.

It is well to remark that while others have supposed him honest, the fact that the HAIGHTS made counterfeit coin has not been unknown to our officers. It was revealed by a man arrested last Winter, who had a quantity in his boots purchased from them. But in that case Judge HALE held that the mere possession of coin was not sufficient to warrant conviction. For that reason it was deemed best to postpone the arrest until some further facts had been brought to light. It would have been accomplished in a few days, in any event.

Arrest of Counterfeiters—Large Haul of Counterfeit Money.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

BENJAMIN SUPERIOR, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Officers READY, GUDGEON, BLEAKS and COLBY, of Cincinnati, assisted by Mr. J. W. GAVIT, of Madison, and Marshal HOWARD, of Jeffersonville, arrested, yesterday, (Thursday,) about 3 P. M., a gang of counterfeiters on board a flat-boat, called the *Blue Bird*, lying on the Indiana shore, about twelve miles above Louisville. The officers rowed up in a skiff from Louisville, and took them by surprise.

The party consisted of an old man named JOHNSON and his two sons. In a trunk on board the boat they found plates, presses, and all the tools required for getting up spurious Bank notes. They also found, secreted on board, about $10,000 in spurious notes, consisting of $2's on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Russellville, and $1's on the Bank of Kentucky, Bowling Green Branch. They are both well calculated to deceive. The $2's on the Southern Bank of Kentucky are the most dangerous. The engraving on the $1's is not so good. The signatures are pronounced excellent.

Their ostensible business was selling cloths, horses and grain-measures, with which their boat was loaded, to the farmers along the shore. The boat was a very neat affair—furnished nicely. I saw her lying at Jeffersonville. It is evident that they had a good time of it, floating coolly down the Ohio. When arrested, they made no resistance—not having time to get their arms, which were found hanging over the door. They were somewhat ashamed at being taken so easily, but did not say a word. I am indebted to Mr. S. W. GAVIT, of Madison, one of the party who took them for this information. They were taken to Jeffersonville, examined and sent to jail at Charleston, Clark County, Ind., to answer at the next term of the Court there. Inclosed I send you a specimen of each counterfeit.

The old man JOHNSON has served out one term in the Penitentiary for the same offence, as also his wife, for passing the bills. The man that arrested him before was named GAVIT, a brother of the one that assisted in arresting him this time. When arrested on Thursday, turning to Mr. GAVIT, he asked him his name. On being told, he placed his hand on his bowed head, as if trying to recall the name, repeating, "Gavit? Gavit?" Then, suddenly looking up at Mr. GAVIT, and shaking his head mournfully, he said, "Ah! Mr. GAVIT, I ought to have known you."

The bills were done up in packages, ready for sale. There are a great many in circulation. Those that were found on the boat were all new. Before circulating them, they are colored with alum and tobacco juice, and rubbed through the hair, to give them an old and dirty appearance.

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

Elegant inventions could not very well come to a stand-still at Paris, and the new material called grenadine, which we mentioned last week, is being perfected in various ways. The embroidery which renders the fabric so rich and expensive is done with a tambour-needle; and at la maison Gagelin, we see the skirts are made with a deep tamboured flounce, which is surmounted with three much narrower flounces. The foundation is sprinkled with spots or flowers, and the low corsage is finished off with a ribbon sash worked with spots. A more recherché grenadine makes a less costly robe, and in such a case, the flounces should be of the color of the spot, and trimmed with frills of taffetas. These dresses will be all the rage at country and sea-side réunions. They are light, they keep clean, and they will come in conveniently when muslins are thrown aside. The colors on which the embroidery shows to greatest advantage are gray and light green. Another novelty just beginning to be known is the shaded dress. It is made in four or five shades of green or violet. The darkest that is employed for the foundation, and over this are ruches one within the other, the lightest shade always being in the centre. These robes are so elegant that they are frequently made to wear both high and low. The high bodice is made with a band and quite plain, fastening in front with passementerie or taffetas buttons. The sleeves are very large below, and surrounded by a ruche in five shades, which is carried up the opening to the shoulder. The sash is also shaded and fastened at the side with a large bow. The low corsage has a plaited berthe composed of every shade, the colors growing fainter towards the top, and the sleeves and undersleeves are trimmed with shaded ribbon. The effect is admirably pretty.

Young ladies have lately forsaken black velvet braces, and they substitute white muslin, plain or embroidered. The neck is left bare, and the braces are often of the same pattern as the dress, trimmed with white guipure or narrow ribbon, blue or green. However simple the costume, it is instantly enlivened by the addition of these braces.

A cloudy day brings out black taffetas dresses, and especially those which are spotted with straw-colored silk. Numbers of our most fashionable ladies have provided themselves with these dresses to wear when the sun goes in. They are as serviceable as black, and a little brighter looking. They are made perfectly plain, very full at the bottom, and diminishing to such an extent towards the waist that the bodice and skirt appear to be of one piece, of the form called Gabrielle. This fashion is confined to thickish materials. Muslins are still gathered in at the waist and worn with little flounced échus.

Straw trimmings and corn upon bonnets have become so general, that feathers are once more in favor for *les grandes toilettes*.

The fashion for decorating ladies' slippers either by needlework, by figured patterns on the leather, or other material, or by the insertion of colored silk or satin, old as it is, has just been materially improved upon. Mr. LEPERCIER, of Regent-street, London, has contrived a method of changing the pieces of colored satin as often as the wearer desires, without in any way injuring the slipper. He makes a little pocket in the upper part of the slipper, under the perforations of the pattern, into which is placed the piece of colored satin to be worn. When the wearer wishes to change the color, nothing is easier than to withdraw one piece and insert another. A dozen pieces of satin on stiff linings of various colors and shades are sold with the slippers. Textural bows and ribbons with buckles may be also attached to the shoes by a simple contrivance, and as easily removed. The novelty has for its name the "*camaleon* shoe."

From Pike's Peak—Miners Killed by Indians.

The *Rocky Mountain News* has the following: WM. M. SLAUGHTER, who was in company with Dr. J. L. SHANK, of Hagerstown, Md., and J. B. KENNEDY, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska when they were killed by the Utah Indians, publishes the following account of the affair and of his escape:

"On Sunday afternoon, the 26th inst., we were encamped on the south side of the summit of the snowy range of mountains which divide the waters of Vasquez's Fork, the South Platte, and the branches that run from the northeast corner of the Park into the South Fork of the Platte. Our camp was within five hundred feet of the summit of the highest of the range in this vicinity, and entirely above the belt of timber that encircles the base of the mountains. During the afternoon, some four or five Utah Indians were around our camp, who appeared to be friendly, thus causing no uneasiness in our party.

About four o'clock, two hours after we had dined, the Doctor started towards the summit of the ridge to take a look at the country around

The New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, August 17, 1858.

LETTERS FROM SUNDRY CORRESPONDENTS.

The Anti-Slavery Conventions—Spooner—Gold and Its Instruments—Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

I wonder why it is that there is so much ignorance among our city people of the "hill-country" of Connecticut.

I am sure if it must be ignorance of those beautiful, fat regions—regions where they would draw in, at every breath, more fresh air, more rank vigor, more solid comfort, than is ever known by any of the inhabitants of the fashionable resorts.

I suppose the honest truth is, that fashion holds such sway over those who make their annual Summer exodus from the City that they never think of leaving the beaten track of the "watering-places" to strike the solitudes beyond. Or, it may be that the Connecticut people themselves are to blame for this ignorance. Perhaps they are afraid that if the secret of their delightful and healthful spot can be kept, it will be overrun by the fashionable world, and lose its charm of quiet and seclusion.

A more delightful and healthful spot can no where be found, especially for a family school.

"Hemlock Grove," this city, has been for a long time known as a favorite resort for invalids, and those who wished to be free from the annoyances of fashion, with the Hygeia and Mineral Springs in the vicinity, and the best of medical advice at hand.

Within the last few years, however, it has become the favorite resort of those who wish to combine with the above advantages, the best of schools for their children.

Of the whole, I like Long Branch. It is good to go to—or rather, it is bad to go to there, but it is good to leave for a fortnight. I dislike the company appreciably after the first day, and the want of privacy and the fact that it is a place to go to, and not to stay at, are decidedly against it. I class the Virginia Springs with Long Branch—New-York, so far as the company is concerned, but they have the advantage of being more out of the world, and of affording more opportunity for solitude and quiet.

Of the whole, I like Hemlock Grove best. It is not a fashionable resort, and hence is free from the annoyances of that class of people. It is not a place to go to, but to stay at. It is not a place to see, but to live. It is not a place to dress, but to be comfortable. It is not a place to be seen, but to be secluded. It is not a place to be entertained, but to be left to entertain yourself. It is not a place to be amused, but to be quiet. It is not a place to be dissipated, but to be refreshed. It is not a place to be fashionable, but to be healthy. It is not a place to be gay, but to be happy. It is not a place to be miserable, but to be contented. It is not a place to be sick, but to be well. It is not a place to be dull, but to be interested. It is not a place to be lonely, but to be sociable. It is not a place to be unhappy, but to be joyful. It is not a place to be discontented, but to be satisfied. It is not a place to be unfashionable, but to be sensible. It is not a place to be unrefined, but to be cultivated. It is not a place to be unhealthy, but to be well. It is not a place to be unpleasant, but to be delightful. It is not a place to be unsocial, but to be friendly. It is not a place to be unkind, but to be hospitable. It is not a place to be unchristian, but to be religious.

Of the latter, I am not sufficiently acquainted to speak, but I am sure that the Christian spirit of the place is not wanting, and that the Sabbath is kept as a day of rest and worship.

Of the former, I can speak from personal knowledge, and I say that I have never found a more delightful place for the purpose.

Of the Hemlock Grove School, I have also personal knowledge, and I say that I have never found a more delightful place for a school.

The location is perfect. The house is large, airy, and well-furnished, and the table is supplied with the best of everything.

The grounds are extensive, and afford ample room for exercise and amusement.

The rooms are large, well-ventilated, and pleasant.

The teachers are gentlemen and ladies, and the pupils are treated as members of the family.

The course of instruction is thorough, and the discipline is mild and parental.

The number of pupils is limited, and the terms are moderate.

Parents who wish their children to be healthy, happy, and well-taught, cannot do better than send them to Hemlock Grove.

Of the Principal, Mr. Lord, I can say that I have never met a more thorough gentleman, or a more accomplished teacher.

Mr. Lord has had a long and successful experience in teaching, and has the happy faculty of making his pupils love him, and love to study.

Mrs. Lord is a lady of refinement and culture, and is admirably fitted to preside over the domestic department of the school.

Mr. Lord has also a corps of assistant teachers, who are well-qualified for their duties, and who seem to take a pleasure in their work.

Mr. Lord's son, a young man of fine promise, is also connected with the school, and is a favorite with the pupils.

Mr. Lord's daughter, a young lady of much promise, is also a teacher in the school, and is a favorite with all.

Mr. Lord's son-in-law, Mr. Hall, is also connected with the school, and is a favorite with all.

Mr. Lord's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hall, is also connected with

Miscellaneous in New-Jersey.

The Newark Daily Advertiser, a prominent Republican paper, gives "a leading place" to the following communication:

"Your Convention in Jersey, and that in Ohio have been deceived. The regular Democratic delegates in both States were in favor of the Cincinnati platform, and the Administration, and the opposition on the part of Douglas men was factitious, got up for the occasion. In the Ohio Convention, the Douglas men refused to vote for the regular delegates, and withdrew from the Convention, and held a separate Convention, and sent delegates to Cincinnati. In the Jersey Convention, the Douglas men voted for the regular delegates, and then withdrew, and held a separate Convention, and sent delegates to Cincinnati. Mr. Buchanan's friends were in the majority in both Conventions, and the Douglas men were in the minority. The Administration will be sustained by the Democracy of both parties throughout the country. The battle in Maryland, next spring, will be one of the most exciting that ever occurred in the State. Gen. Cadwalader, Gen. Pearce, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Bowie, Mr. Jones, Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Kerr, Major Bowie, Judge Brewer, Richard Vason, Major Kane, and others, are active co-workers.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 50 cents each week, mailed for Dollars a year.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Europe—Albany, Boston and Canada.....12½ P. M.
For Europe, via Port Kent, Plattsburg & Montreal.....12½ P. M.
For Europe, via Portland.....12½ P. M.
For Europe, via Boston, by Steamer.....12½ P. M.
For Europe, via Boston, by Railroad.....3½ P. M.
For Europe, by Steamer.....3½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 12 M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship Persia, bound for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., with two days later advices from Europe, is now in her eleventh day, and nearly due at this port.

The California Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis yesterday, from San Francisco on the 30th ult., brings no news of importance. A fire, which did damage to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, had occurred at Crescent City.

The letter of our correspondent at Oregon City almost confirms the report of the election of the Republican candidate for Congress. The gains on the Republican ticket had been so large as to scarcely leave room to doubt a victory for the Opposition.

A terrible gale has occurred at Prince Edward's Island and vicinity, occasioning a fearful loss of life through the wreck of fishing vessels. On the south side of the Island the wrecks are reported to be very numerous. It is estimated that at least fifty lives have been lost.

The shops in connection with the Capitol Extension at Washington were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss in machinery and materials is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a report was adopted in favor of allowing the following Justices of the Supreme Court the extra compensation annexed to their names, in accordance with an act passed in 1857: Wm. Mitchell, $8,250; Jas. R. Roosevelt, $11,250; estate of Henry P. Edwards, $4,125. Comptroller Flagg refused to pay these extra compensations, on the ground that it was unconstitutional to increase a Judge's pay while in office.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, Governor Oliver apologized for some remarks which he made on Monday when the Richmond Grays visited the Institutions. A mass of unimportant business was disposed of. Affidavits were presented, and referred, impugning the character of one of the keepers at the Penitentiary. A report was adopted in favor of making a contract with J. D. Phillips & Co. to employ the women in the Workhouse to make caps and hats at twenty cents per day for eighteen months from the first of August.

The Croton Commission and Engineer, accompanied by Prof. Chilton, have visited the sources of supply of the water, but have failed to discover anything to account satisfactorily for the queer flavor in the water which has caused so great a commotion the past ten days. Prof. Chilton will make an analysis of the water and report in a day or two.

The question as to the healthfulness or otherwise of Croton water, does not obviate the necessity of paying Croton water rents. Since the first of January there has been paid into the Croton Aqueduct Department for water rents $569,062 63, of which $550,077 was paid previous to the first of August, since which time the payment of an additional five per cent. has been enforced upon all unpaid dues. Thus far this year the receipts have been about ten per cent. more than they were last year. On all dues remaining unpaid on the first of November next, fifteen per cent. will be added.

The Richmond Greys were entertained at dinner last night by the Corporation authorities of this City. After having been reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, in the City Hall Park, during the afternoon, they were escorted from their headquarters at the Broadway House to the Metropolitan Hotel, where an exquisite dinner was served and appropriate speeches made.

There was another exciting trotting match on Eclipse Course, L. I., yesterday, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, on a two mile heat, in which *Flora* was so incontestibly the victor that she left her competitor, as the phrase goes, "nowhere." Her first heat of two miles was accomplished in the unparalleled time of 4:50½; her second heat of the same distance, in 5:5. The horses are so nearly matched that betters found it most for their interest to keep their money in their pockets, though offers of $100 to $50 on *Flora Temple* were freely made, with no takers.

The case of Dr. Ellis came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Ingraham, on a *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to review the proceedings of the magistrates who have issued commitments against defendant. Justice Ingraham discharged the defendant on the Murphy charge, but declined to interfere with the others.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,100 bales at a shade easier prices. Flour was more active, but was lower. Wheat was decidedly cheaper, and lightly dealt in. Corn was less plenty, and was a shade higher. The demand, however, was restricted. Provisions were depressed. Pork declined. Sales of 2,800 bales Maracaibo Coffee were effected, for export. Sugars were in request. Molasses, Rice, Teas, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides, Leather, and Metals were quiet. Tobacco was moderately inquired for. The freight engagements were somewhat heavier. The value of the week's exports, from this port, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, was $1,574,468, against $963,110 same week last year; and since the 1st of January, the exports have been $40,486,689, against $38,945,402 same period last year.

A Democratic Millennium.

Since the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, and the revelation of Wise's letter, the lambs of the Hunker fold are lying down in most delightful harmony with the Barnburner lions. In short, the Millennium appears to be at hand, if not actually present.

A remarkable evidence of this new dispensation is afforded us by yesterday's Albany *Atlas and Argus*. Who could have predicted, a month ago, that the journal in question would speak of the support of Dickinson by the united New-York delegation, at Charleston, as a thing within the limits of even the remotest possibility? And yet in its issue of yesterday, we find the following:

"If it were—as we think it will not be—a point-blank question of preference between *tolerant and pliant states* men of our own State—a question of pondering the ties which bind us to one and overcoming the prejudices which separate us from another—if, we repeat, we were shut up to such an alternative, can it be doubted that if the Democrats of Virginia, as stated by the *Enquirer*, are prepared to make their own State 'a unit' by adopting either a Wise or a Hunter, those of New-York could be equally ingenious and patriotic, and secure the same result by the support of either a Douglas or a Dickinson?"

"Beloved and gifted Statesmen!" Under this affectionate category the *Atlas and Argus* classes Daniel S. Dickinson. Verily the tears shed by the Sage of Binghamton when he read Wise's letter, fell not to the earth in vain. They have made softer the soft hearts of his enemies, and opened up to his venerable vision an inspiring glimpse of the White House. With New-York as "a unit" at his back, (the *Atlas and Argus* indeed absolutely promises this,) who shall say that Dickinson, and not Wise, or Hunter, or Douglas, shall not, after all, bear away the prize from the National Convention. To the Democrats of other States he has never been obnoxious; as the South he is decidedly popular; and if he has now become,—no matter how suddenly,—"beloved" of the New-York Softs, who shall object to him as a candidate?

In politics, as in other human concerns, no man knoweth what a day may bring forth. Gov. Wise found it easy to write himself down; and the same steel pen which accomplished that feat, may also have achieved the far more difficult one of resuscitating Daniel S. Dickinson. It is never safe to say of any public man, that he is decisively dead.

Napoleon III. and the Press.

The power of sheer reiteration to fix mere notions in the popular mind with the positive force of facts has never been more signally illustrated than by the success of the British Press in convincing the British public, and for the matter of that no small portion of the American public as well, that the Emperor of the French has been vainly endeavoring, ever since the close of the Crimean war, to suppress the English liberty of unlicensed printing. It is on record, certainly, that Napoleon III. has, through his Ministers, urged the Governments of Sardinia and of Belgium to extend the principle of the censorship of the Press, accepted in each of those countries, to the prevention of attacks upon himself and France in the Belgian and Sardinian journals. In making these propositions the French Government suggested nothing new or unheard of by those States; the whole tone of Continental theory, and the whole tenor of Continental practice in relation to this matter, differing essentially from the present theory and practice of England and the United States.

Wherever the censorship of the Press is recognized as an element in the social order, there it is clear that any vehement denunciation of any special State or Sovereign must carry with it a much greater and more inflammatory power of mischief than such denunciations would possess in the case of a Press habitually unlicensed. These are considerations which may easily be overlooked by those who fancy that loud-mouthed clamors in the name of universal freedom against all political arrangements which differ from our own, is the one decisive proof of enlarged and liberal views. But they must be taken into the account by every one who really wishes to understand the truth about his own times, and to make up his opinions in regard to passing events and cotemporary nations on a rational foundation. And they put the diplomacy of the Empire on the subject of the Press in Continental States in quite another light from that in which it is commonly held up by the cheap apostles of that sort of freedom which consists in asserting one's indefeasible right to be as ignorant and as abusive, and as full of passionate prejudice, as may seem to himself good. But no government has shown a more scrupulous regard to national differences in this, as in other respects, than the actual Government of France. In the whole history of the relations between Napoleon III. and England there cannot be found a single gleam of evidence to prove that the French Emperor has ever so much as suggested to any English administration or statesman whatever, the idea of interference with the now conceded liberty of the British Press, to utter all the spite, or malice, or nonsense which its conductors may choose to ventilate on the subject of the French nation, or the French Government, or the character of the Emperor himself. If the London journals think it proper to tell an ally of their own Sovereign, and the ruler of a great, friendly nation, that he is not a man of his word; that he is a pirate and a perjured assassin; that he makes treaties only to break them; and intends, on the first opportunity, to play the brigand on an Imperial scale and let his armies loose to ravage the fair coasts of Britain, Napoleon III. has done nothing and attempted nothing towards denying them that privilege. He has done nothing more towards meddling with this liberty of theirs, than the American Government has done towards abating the tone of insolence and depreciation which many of the same journals still adopt in speaking of the United States and the American people. This, be it observed, is a question not of opinions but of facts. If anybody gifted with an insight beyond that of ordinary men, has contrived to enter into the inmost consciousness of the Emperor Napoleon, and has thus ascertained that it is the deliberate intention of that potentate to use Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston as his tipstaves for the arrest of the London Press; and that he will never be satisfied until he has put the present proprietor of the London *Times*, for instance, into the same pillory to which the founder of that "institution" was condemned by a British jury for speaking lightly of the virtuous George, Prince of Wales, in the days when "Louis Napoleon's uncle was a sub-officer of artillery," we cannot of course undertake to contradict an assertion drawn from mysterious sources beyond our merely mortal ken. We are content to deal with facts, as we find them, in the black and white of parliamentary documents and in the discourse of ministerial authorities. It may be that the same English statesmen who led the Emperor of the French to believe that they could secure the passage of a stricter law for the exclusion of conspirators from England, if he would only go so far out of his way as to ask for it, may have also suggested to him the feasibility of muzzling those vexatious growlers and snarlers in the Press by whom their own domestic peace is so constantly disturbed. But this is the purest conjecture. So far as appears, we repeat, there is not one jot or tittle of evidence in existence to show that the French Government has ever attempted any liberties with the liberty of London journalism; and, indeed, no respectable English journal has ever ventured deliberately to assert as much. By an ingenious and perpetual ringing of rhetorical changes on the relations of the Imperial Government with the Press in France, and on the importance of English free-speaking to the freedom of Europe, the London Press has, however, contrived to disseminate far and wide notions to which no honorable journalist could give downright form and expression, without disgrace. And the London *Times* itself, which does not usually descend to such devices, took advantage the other day of the honest and manly protests of such true and fearless friends of human rights as Mr. Bright and Lord John Russell in behalf of common decency, to lend a color of reality to the silly imputation that Napoleon III. is bent upon stifling the voice of English freedom. The leading Liberals of England spoke out as became English gentlemen and statesmen, from their places in Parliament, against the abuse of the Press to the purposes of partisan or personal passion, and of ferocious international hatred. Their language was sharp, and clear and unanswerable. That France herself was speaking to the same effect, and insisting, as any nation possessed of proper self-respect has a right to insist, that her rulers and her people should no longer be daily charged with the most downright treachery and the blackest wickedness by the organs of a professedly friendly State, could not deter these high-minded Englishmen from their own duty of remonstrance. At the risk of being insulted by their own countrymen with the charge that they were pandering to a foreign despot or truckling before foreign force, they spoke the flat and fearless truth about the dictatorial insolence of the Press, and in so speaking did good service, not only to a particular French Government—which is a temporary and comparatively an unimportant matter—but to the real interests of the Press itself, which is a matter of far higher and of permanent concern. That their words went home to the mark at which they were aimed, appeared in their immediate effect. The *Times*, which had been taxed by Mr. Bright (though hardly with justice) as the chief offender against international courtesy and propriety, was so far thrown off its guard as to rush into a rather ridiculous vindication of the liberty of the Press against the stoutest radical in all England; and to boast of its own antiquity in comparison with the years of Napoleon III. and Lord John Russell, as if reckonableness were the natural privilege of age. *Qui s' excuse s' accuse*, is a sound maxim in the case of the Press, as well as in the case of individual men, and the vehemence with which the journalism of England has repelled an assault that was never made, and repelled assumptions that were never advanced, speaks more for its consciousness of ill-will to France than for its strength in that freedom with which Milton would have made all printing free. Despotism is an evil thing, and for that very reason the impersonal despotism of types and paper is a danger to be guarded against not less earnestly than any other despotism whatsoever. Society and the world are institutions at least as venerable as the Press; and the simple fact that journalism is a power, should make those who wield it remember that power has its temptations as well as its duties, its sins to be avoided, as well as its rights to be maintained.

The German Imbroglio.

The smaller German States which manifested two months ago a rather diabolical delight at the prospect of a great European war, in which United Germany should march as one man to avenge the murder of Conrad of Hohenstauffen, by Charles of Anjou, and to plant the standards of Wittelsbach and Coburg upon the battlements of the Tuileries, have suddenly conceived an altogether angelic love of peace and concord. They would have every bayonet beaten into a piston, and every rifled cannon recast into an engine-boiler. One or two of the more formidable and martial of these Powers, it is true, still persist in demanding the grand Teutonic crusade. Hanover, whose population is about equal to that of the French department of the Seine, and the numbers of whose army on the war-footing, fall but little short of those of the French rural police, is particularly slow in recovering from her late access of military enthusiasm. The members of the second Hanoverian Chamber have just issued a manifesto, in which they call upon the Prince-Regent of Prussia to emulate the fame of Arminius and assume the command of Germany in the great conflict which has but been adjourned by the peace of Villafranca. "New complications," cry the Deputies, "new wars, an attack upon German independence—these are clouds that still lower over us!" Nothing probably but the elaborate financial efforts necessary to square an existing deficit of nearly sixty thousand dollars in the Hanoverian Treasury has restrained these daring children of Velleda from avenging long before this the outrage offered to the country by Napoleon III. in that famous refusal of his to treat with Austria at all, unless he "could have permission to march thirty thousand men through Hanover to the Rhine." The Bavarian Senators are hardly less resolute than their Northern cotemporaries. Although for the present the Bavarians content themselves with bemoaning the "lost opportunity of realizing the dearest hope of Germany," they announce that they will always be found ready "to make any sacrifices that may be found necessary for the triumph of the German race."

The Rhenish States, however, and the Free Cities, have altogether changed their views of things. The prospect of a furious internal war in the heart of Germany herself; of a desperate conflict between the rival houses of Hapsburg and Hohen-zollern, with the collision of religious passions which must follow in its train; of a struggle, in short, that must combine, when it comes, all the political rage of the contest between Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa, with the worse fury of the Thirty Years' War, is by no means attractive even to the enthusiasts of this most phlegmatic, but, at the same time, most obstinately passionate of races. German unity is a dream long and dearly cherished, and a prize worth the seeking. The small tyrannies and petty treacheries of little princes like the Elector of Hesse and the Grand Duke of Baden, have naturally disgusted their people with the existing order of things. And absurd as was the general German clamor against France in the outset of the Italian war, there can be no doubt that the hope of reaching a practical German Confederation through the certain trials and possible triumphs of a great German war with France, enlisted some of the best as well as many of the worst instincts of the German popular heart in favor of the demonstrations of the German Courts against Napoleon III. But the masterly diplomacy of the French Emperor has utterly changed the programme. If German unity is to be attained now, through the present chaos, it must be sought by the perilous paths of civil war, and in a wrestle for life or death between the two leading Powers of Protestant and of Catholic Germany. In such a contest as this the lesser States can engage only at the eventual price of their independent existence. If Prussia and Austria are to battle for the supremacy of Germany, the satellites of the two hosts must resign themselves to be absorbed into the greater masses with which they are to act. The language of the highest official journals of Austria, in particular, points clearly to such a conflict as actually impending. Those journals cannot find words of praise warm enough for the conduct of the smaller States of Germany in the war just ended; and lavish infinite compassion upon the brave little dwarfs who would have rushed to the rescue of Austria and Germany from the Frank, had they not been tied down and trampled upon by the wicked and cunning giant of North Germany.

The *Austrian Gazette* of August 1, says flatly and plainly enough: "The real danger of Germany consisted and consists in the desire of a certain Power to round her territory, and to seek leadership at any price; at the price of common justice; at the price even of the security of Germany. The lesser States of Germany did, or tried to do, their duty. Violence and injustice alone prevented them from reaching their object." A still more plainly official Austrian organ, the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, with an ill-disguised and insolent reference to Prussia, pats Bavaria gently on the back. "Bavaria," says the Viennese journal, "does not indulge in vain displays of her strength, marching and counter-marching her troops; Bavaria is not swollen with silly ambition; Bavaria does not shrug up her shoulders to give herself the air of being greater than she is." These words, and words like these, bode ill for the harmony of the German Confederation, and amply justify the sudden change of front which the lesser States have adopted. While Prussia is officially denying what has been officially asserted by the Emperor of Austria himself; while the growing good will between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg is carefully paraded in all the Prussian journals; and while the tone of the Austrian Press becomes daily more and more menacing towards Prussia and the Prussian party, the German people may well begin to show themselves serious about the future. The French Emperor has thrown a new apple of discord into a camp which was already full of all manner of ripening mischiefs; and as Europe has been taught first in the Crimea and now in Lombardy, that it is possible for mightier wars than those of Schleswig-Holstein to be efficiently "localized," the German question is really not less serious in its present state than the question of Italy was six months ago.

The Presidential Prospect.

The Richmond *Examiner*, a paper which represents the Presidential aspirations and interests of Senator Hunter, in Virginia, allows itself to be startled by a fearful vision of wrath to come. That the Democracy, if united, will be strong enough to elect the Charleston nominee, the organ of Mr. Hunter *does not permit itself for a moment to doubt*; always, as we may suppose, with the mental reservation that its favorite candidate shall be nominated in preference to those pestilent disturbers of Democratic harmony, Douglas and Wise. But the peril which looms up gigantic in the distance, is the possible removal of the election into the House of Representatives. Should the Democratic Party divide itself among several aspirants, or even between two, this catastrophe may, under the provisions of the fundamental law, become a necessity. It, therefore, occurs forcibly enough to the mind of the *Examiner*, that the Constitution provides for a choice by the House, from the three candidates having the highest number of votes, whenever no one of the three happens to receive an absolute majority in the Electoral Colleges.

Now, a majority of the electoral votes is not very easily to be concentrated upon any single Democratic politician. Before the month of November, 1860, Kansas will be a sovereign member of the confederacy. The whole number of electoral votes will then be 306—including those of Oregon and Kansas—and 154 of these votes will be required for a majority. The result so greatly deprecated by the Richmond paper, therefore, can only be avoided in one of two contingencies. If the Democratic nominee—say Mr. Hunter—can secure at least 154 votes, or if the election in the Colleges shall turn in favor of the Opposition candidate, the battle in the House will never come off. This last solution of the difficulty, as not being agreeable, the *Examiner* overlooks. And yet it is by no means out of the question. On the contrary, many people very confidently believe it the more probable event of the contest. It would not, however, be reasonable to expect the *Examiner* to adopt that article of faith into its creed; for, with a wise philosophy, that journal persists in ignoring a prospect so dismal, until perchance it shall be forced to contemplate it by the inevitable course of events.

With much pathos the *Examiner* announces to its political friends that there will be no chance whatever for Democratic success in the House of Representatives—several States from which better things were expected having chosen delegations either divided or hostile. Tennessee elects a Democratic Governor, but sends seven Opposition members out of ten. North Carolina sends a tie of four to four. Kentucky, which in other respects did wonders for the Democracy, has elected only five Democratic representatives, with a tie on the popular vote in one district, which tie, according to a constitutional requirement, is to be solved by casting lots; so that under the unlucky star which seems now to be in the ascendant of the Democratic heavens, she too may happen to be divided, and thus her vote be lost. Even Texas is reported to have chosen a wedged and useless delegation.

All this opens up a dark prospect, certainly, for the candidate of the Charleston Convention. But has it not occurred to the *Examiner* and other Southern organs of the Democracy that this very position of things which they deplore may contribute to division rather than union? Suppose a Southern man is nominated on a Slavery-protection platform, what shall hinder some popular, energetic Northern Democrat—Douglas, for example—from taking the field independently, with direct reference to his chances, as a third candidate, in the House of Representatives? As that body is constituted, might it not be easier to unite eighteen States upon such a candidate than upon any other? The objections advanced by the *Examiner* and other journals against an election by the House are of a purely partisan character, and will have little weight with the people. As a ready relief from the corruption and tyranny of National Conventions, it is even possible that the agency of that body may be looked upon with decided favor. The election by the House is a high function of the people's Representatives, contemplated and sanctioned by the Constitution. A President thus elected could hardly come into power as an extreme partisan, or as a recognized administrator of the spoils, as the choice of a Convention is bound by the general understanding and expectation to become. Not that persons occupying seats in Congress are unapproachable by the appeals of selfishness or the arts of corruption. But it may be safely assumed that their position, if not their character, is a better guaranty than can be looked for in the irresponsible delegates of a National Convention, nine in ten of whom may be expected to give his vote with a direct eye to the reward he is to receive for it.

Members of Congress are much more sharply individualized in the public eye than the Delegates of any Convention can be. Their future relations with the candidate for whom their votes may be thrown will be more closely scanned, both by the members of their own party in their several districts, and by the country at large.

It may even be that the prospect of controlling the election of President finally by the action of their Representatives, has had its influence with the people in determining the recent singular triumphs of the Opposition in the instances we have mentioned. Thousands of Democratic voters in Kentucky and Tennessee may have earnestly desired the success of their party ticket in the State, while, at the same time they were bent upon making a second term of Mr. Buchanan impossible, and on shutting the gates of the White House against any successor of like character.

The Water Question.

"Water, water everywhere, but not one drop to drink," is the present cry of this always crying City. New-York is never happy without some special misery; and as the energetic action of Mr. Delavan and of Mr. Smith promises to abate the fierceness of the street torments we have so long been nursing, we ought perhaps to be grateful for the extremely disgusting nature of our actual Aqueduct supplies. Multitudinous correspondents implore us to improve their minds on the subject of this water nuisance; to let them know whether it is or is not safe to quench the pangs of thirst with the impure streams that now distil from our pipes and hydrants, and to offer them some prospect of speedy relief.

We have said nothing in reply to all these entreaties; mainly because there is really nothing to be said. The Croton water has certainly lost its character. Of that there can be no doubt, and no words of ours can make its flat, insipid flavor piquant on the palates of our readers. But we cannot find, on diligent inquiry made, that anything which could be done to ascertain the cause of this state of things, and to apply a remedy, has been left undone by the proper authorities, and we must therefore advise our anxious fellow-citizens to await with us the dread results of the now pending analysis of these culpable waters. The Croton is on trial; and before an impartial judge. We may suggest, however, that it is not by any means probable that the mingled twang of old hay and forgotten oysters, which now pervades its waters will endure forever. The presumptive evidence in the case is strongly in favor of the "decayed vegetable" theory, which assigns the origin of the mischief to the temporary condition of some part of the sources from which our supply is drawn, rather than to any vitiation of the Reservoir, or any neglect of the distributing system.

Nor do we believe the water likely to prove unwholesome to those who have the moral courage to drink it, and to eschew poisoning it with alcoholic compounds, themselves undeniably vile. Oily and unpleasant as the Croton is, it is very far from being as deadly as Croton oil; and if any good housewife will follow the example of the Emperor Nero, who insisted that water was never fit to drink till it had been boiled first, and then iced, she may save her family from dying of thirst without subjecting them to the certainty of nausea, or the risk of falling into bad habits of worse brandy and water.

Foreign Literary News.

Mr. Fordyce, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, known by his *History of the County Palatine of Durham*, has just commenced a *History of Coal, Coke and Coal-fields; Iron, its Ores and Process of Manufacture.*

Hermann and Robert Schlagintweit, the two remaining of the celebrated three exploring brothers, have recently arrived in England, to lay before the public a statement of the progress of their labors in it in its. One of their first acts was to distribute among their friends and the members of the scientific world a privately printed memoir of their lost brother Adolf. The complete result of their united labors is now in press at Leipzig, in eight volumes quarto, with eighty plates, the first volume of which is expected to be published towards the end of September.

M. B. Nicoladji, a Captain of artillery in the Greek service, has just published, in French, (Sauzous, Paris,) a work in two volumes entitled *La Turquie Contemporaine*. It gives most detailed information, from the author's own observation, of the present state of the Ottoman Empire.

A reproduction of the *Biblia Pauperum*, from the copy in the British Museum Library, is announced by Mr. J. Russell Smith. It will consist of forty engravings, printed in one volume, uniform with Mr. L. Lange Seemann's *Principia Typographica*.

Messrs. Blackwood announce, for the beginning of September, a *Handbook of Geological Terms and Geology*, by David Page, F. G. S. Also a new and enlarged edition of the same author's *Advanced Text-Book of Geology*.

A *Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan*, by Mr. Laurence Oliphant, is announced as forthcoming. From the author's position as private secretary to Lord Elgin, coupled with his old-established reputation as a writer of travels, something more than usually interesting is expected in the new work. Mr. Oliphant is well remembered by numerous friends in this country.

The *Ballads and Songs of Yorkshire*, collected and annoted by Mr. C. Davison Ingleby, of Northallerton, who has devoted himself to the task for many years, are about to appear.

A history of the ill-fated expedition of Count de Raousset into Sonora, has appeared at Paris, under the title of *Le Comte de Raousset Boulbon et l'Expédition de la Sonore*. The author, M. de la Chapelle, was one of the participators in the strange enterprise he describes.

The first volume of the *Œuvres Choisies du Philosophe Saint-Simon*, has appeared in Paris, published by the editors of the extinct *Philosophical and Religious Review*. There has been as yet no complete collection of the works of St. Simon—a strange fact, as this philosopher counts among his more or less avowed disciples a galaxy of distinguished persons, among others almost all the men constituting the present Government.

Historians of the late Italian war threaten to be very numerous in France. Not less than fifteen works on the war, some of them by writers already well known, are announced at present by different Paris publishers. In the list of authors stand M. Amédée de Cesena, former chief editor of the *Patrie* and of the *Constitutionnel*; M. J. Richard, one of the directors of the *Pays*, and M. Belmontet, the "Beauty-Poet," as he is called, of the Legislative Assembly. The work of the last-named writer is announced to be partly in rhyme and partly in prose.

Francis Liszt, the famous piano-forte player and composer, has just published at Paris a little work entitled *Des Bohémiens et de leur Musique en Hongrie*. The author, it will be remembered, is a Hungarian by birth, and enthusiastically attached to his country.

An historical work of deep research, the *History of the House of Hohenzollern during the Middle Ages*, is among the recent publications of the *French Press*. The book, originally written in German, by Prof. Schaefer, has been translated into French by desire of the Paris Historical Society.

The Emperor of Russia has accepted the dedication of a work by M. Pallisory, entitled the *Russian Hospodorats of Moldavia and Wallachia*, and the Russian translation of another, the *History of Armenia*, by M. Emin.

The first volume of a *History of English Literature, with particular notice (besonderer Berücksichtigung) of the History of Politics and Morals in England*, has just appeared at Leipzig. The author is Prof. Gaedertz.

Two other works of interest which have recently appeared in Germany are a *History of the Literature of the French Revolution*, by Schmitz-Wiesenfeld; and *Frederick the Great and Katharine the Second*, a historical sketch, by K. von Somerau.

Among the new works advertised in the London papers is a volume entitled *Satan Restored*. A poem. By William Cutler.

After an interval of ten years, the author of *Friends in Council* has produced a second series of that remarkable work. It consists, like the first of essays, mingled with dialogue, and displays the same cast of thought, at once discursive and incisive, and the same solid and graceful quality of literary workmanship.

Amusements.

Jones' Wood.—A new attraction opens to-day at Jones' Wood in the shape of a monster Circus, not a circus of monsters but a monstrously large circus, with Mme. Tourniaire and the Ortin Family. There will be two performances during the day and a *dinner* in the evening.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and its Relations to Slavery.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your paper on the 12th inst., entitled "An Appeal from the American Wesleyans to their Brethren in Great Britain," &c., purporting to be copied from the Leeds *Mercury*. This "Appeal," it is alleged, was signed by 250 Wesleyan ministers, representing upwards of 61,000 members. It asserts that there are in the Northern division of the Church "hundreds and thousands of slaveholders, trustees, stewards, leaders and local preachers, and even traveling preachers have become slaveholders in several instances, and are so still."

Now, as your paper is extensively read in Baltimore and other portions of our territory south of Mason and Dixon's line, it is due to yourselves that to the Christian public that this misleading statement should be corrected. The Baltimore, New Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences embrace the principal part of the slave territory, and communicate within the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North.) And in the City of Baltimore, with a membership of more than 12,000, there are not ten members of the Church who are slaveholders! And from an extensive and intimate acquaintance with the three Conferences in question during a period of more than twenty years, we declare, without fear of successful contradiction, that nine-tenths of all our people who are involved in the "curse and shame" of Slavery are so from necessity, and but for motives of humanity would now their slaves to-morrow.

A visit to the City of Baltimore, or to any other part of our work in that vicinity, will convince any candid observer of the efficiency of our present system for the improvement of the condition of the colored population. The Methodist Church, more than all other agencies, has accomplished the gratifying results on which the New-York Times so justly commented in one of its recent numbers. In that article it was shown that more than one-half the colored population of Maryland (90,000) were actually free! and that this number exceeded the colored population of the great State of New-York by more than 40,000; and that their condition was infinitely better than the free people of color in any of the States North or West, or even in Canada! This picture does not need the distance and illusion of the diorama. The records will tell the story of their moral and religious, of their social and financial condition. Nor are they indebted for the visionary theories and the wild speculations of ultra-abolitionists for their present position and their prospects of a still brighter future. No, they owe it under God to the very men who, in the creed of ultra-abolitionism, stand excluded from the sympathies of humanity and the Church, and even heaven itself. It is well for the colored race that they have found substantial aid and practical sympathy in other quarters. This movement is manifestly intended to put the M. E. Church in a false position. Strip this agitation of its party aspirations and the emoluments of office, and the whole thing will appear in its native deformity—contemptible as to mischief, impotent as to good. It will find but little sympathy with the great body of our people in this country, nor will it be likely to receive any more favor at the hands of the Wesleyan Methodists in England, who have long since ignored the "Methodist New Connexion" where the resolutions were adopted as published in the Times. These distinguished champions in the ranks of Reform and Revolution understand with avidity the proposition of their misguided brethren on this side of the Atlantic. There is doubtless a strong feeling of fraternity existing between the parties. But the Radicalism, under the renowned name of Wesleyan, which we find displayed in the Leeds *Mercury*, is not the Wesleyanism of James Dunwell and Thomas Watson. It is of a very different character from that of the excellent men, Drs. Newton, Hannah, Dixon and Annan, who have been its honored representatives in America. There is a strong conservative element pervading the great Methodist family everywhere. And it would be well for honest men who are influenced more by the principles of humanity and religion than by mere party zeal, to examine the precepts of the Book of God and the facts of history on this "vexed question." They will then learn that neither Christianity nor Methodism ever interfered with existing institutions. They may see, if they will, how this principle was applied to that relation, which, of all others, was the most difficult to harmonize with Christianity. "No wonder that men cursed with slavery embraced with joy a religion which was perpetually teaching the worth and dignity of the human soul, and declaring that rich and poor, prince and peasant, master and slave, were equal in the sight of God. And yet, great as this growth was, it contained within itself elements of danger. It was to be feared lest men hearing forever of brotherhood and Christian equality, should be tempted to throw off the yoke by force."

All this occurred in an age when Slavery had reached its worst and most fearful form; an age in which some Roman citizens held from ten to twenty thousand at their sole mercy, to be tortured and killed as their savage tempers required; when the Emperors were accustomed not unfrequently to feed their fish with living slaves; when captives were led to fight in the amphitheatre with wild beasts or with each other, or to give the Roman appetite for blood on a Roman holiday. And yet, fearful as it was, the Apostle says, "Art thou called, being a servant, care not for it."

Hence it is easy to see how Christianity was designed to work. It interferes indirectly and not directly with existing institutions. No doubt it will at length remove Slavery from the earth. But there is not one case where we find Christianity interfering with institutions as such. Even when Onesimus ran away and came to Paul, the apostle sent him back to his master Philemon, not dissolving the connection between them; and then, as a consolation to the servant, he told him of a higher freedom—a freeing that would make him free with the chain and shackle upon his arm. And so it was possible for the Christian then, as it is now, to be possessed of the highest liberty under the system in whatever form the gospel finds it. The Prince of Peace showed his freedom, not by refusing, but by paying, tribute to Cæsar. His glorious liberty could do so without any feeling of degradation,—obeying the laws not because they are right always, but because institutions are to be upheld with cordiality. Such is the doctrine of Christianity, and such has been the practice of the Methodist Church. It gave to the slave the true feeling of obligation as a Christian: "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed." At the same time it gave to the Christian master a new view of his relation to his slave, and taught him to regard him now "Not as a servant only, but above a brother beloved." Thus to the true master on earth, as the Bible, God in Heaven, the King of earth and the master and slave upon the cotton plantation or rice field of the South, have no greater friend than the Bible. To adopt any system of war with this is virtually to follow in the wake of the first Abolition or Calcdine or Wat Tyler who may arise.

Universal equality is a very high-sounding expression, and a favorite idea with visionary men. Many in every age have disturbed the peace of society by stirring up the poor against the rich, and by persuading up the popular doctrine that all men ought to be fixed and equal. Those who declaim against the vast inequality of man's lot, will, doubtless, never be in want of hearers. We shall look to other leaders, and follow the teachings of that system of Christian charity which has contributed so largely to promote the peace and exalt the character of society. We shall set a higher value upon the labors of those good men whose zeal and love for souls are not circumscribed by geographical boundaries, or natural or artificial distinctions. And we shall not cease to thank God for a commission as ample as the earth, and as welcome as the day-spring to those who need a Saviour, whether "they be Greek or Jew, bond or free."

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Army Contracts—The New System.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fort Leavenworth, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

There is just now considerable surprise expressed here at the course of the Secretary of War in assuming the duty of letting all Washington contracts for the public service of the different Military Departments.

The plan seems to be to give out in one contract and at extraordinary high rates, the business of supplying the army, instead of allowing it, as heretofore, to be done in small contracts by local applicants.

This recklessness of the Secretary can in some measure be checkmated by the members of the Quartermaster's Department, by requiring that the quality of the articles delivered shall scrupulously conform to the specifications—requiring that the extra price shall command an extra quality. Just now there has been rejected by the Department 30,000 bushels of corn lately delivered here, and the forage I came down on from St. Joseph has lain here several hours to bake aboard.

This rejection of the corn may have no connection with the manner in which the contract was awarded; but the rejection of the famous flour contract—the source of which has just got abroad—is understood to have been influenced by the price to be paid.

The order lately promulgated to sell 2,000 mules, on twenty days' notice, is considered extraordinary, while the advertisement to accept proposals, at Washington, the whole transportation for two years for the whole of the western departments seems to portend the resignation of the honorable Secretary. X.

The Weehawken Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in your edition of to-day, stating that a highway robbery had been committed at the Weehawken Ferry, Forty-second-street, North River, I shall be obliged by your stating the facts of the case, which are these: The gentleman was robbed on the boat, and never made his loss known till he reached the Ferry Hotel, where the proprietors sent for me, and was the first person the gave me information about it; I had, a short time previously, arrested a man for an assault, but was back at the Ferry before the boat in which the robbery was committed reached the dock; and if he had made his loss known I might have succeeded in arresting the thief. Hoping you will give this a place in your columns,

I am yours, obliged,

Wm. B. ARMSTRONG, Twenty-second Ward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Who Pays Forests of the South.

From the Savannah Republican.

There is one crop that gives cargoes to more ships from our Southern ports than cotton or any other crop, and yet it is one that seems to have very little consideration or thought given to it by our commercial great nation or State, or even by our journalists; and that, is the crop of timber from our Yellow Pine Forests.

It strikes me that the heavy drafts made upon our forests of late Years, justly calls for some inquiry into the subject, and I am not singular in this particular, for, in looking over the laws of Georgia, I find the following resolution, passed by our last Legislature, December 11, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Assembly, of the State of Georgia, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence in having a commission appointed by Congress to inquire into the present condition of the Southern Pine Belt; what will be the probable time of its duration under the present rate of depletion; the quantity of pine timber annually shipped, and to what countries; together with any and all matters of interest connected with the subject.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives.

The late date of the passage of these resolutions doubtless prevented our members in Congress from taking proper action upon them; but they will, no doubt, receive their proper attention at the next meeting of Congress.

Digressing somewhat from my subject, I cannot refrain from expressing the contempt that while Georgia, for some years past, has had her full share of talent and power in the Legislative Halls of the nation, yet her local interests have been sadly neglected. Witness the tardy action of Government in improving the harbor of Savannah by removing the wrecks sunk there entering the Revolution for the common defence—our meagre lighted harbors—the exposed condition of our coast, from attack by sea, for the want of proper harbor defence, the establishment of a navy-yard at Brunswick, where our national ships could be built of the choicest materials, and cheaper than at any other point (for the town itself is in the midst of the finest timber region in the world; live oak and pitch pine being indigenous to the soil.)

To this apparent neglect owing to a want of knowledge of the importance of these works, on the part of our Representatives, or is it owing to our being agricultural people, and so much absorbed in our domestic matters, that we do not press these things upon their consideration?

I find a resolution, passed by our last Legislature, requesting our Representatives to use their influence in having a Naval Depot established at Brunswick. A depot: what are we to understand by that? A place only be where a few barrels of tar, pitch and resin may be stored.

We should have a Navy-yard there, where our national ships may be built, and a Dry Dock where they may be repaired. We all recollect the disaster that occurred off our coast during the past year to the United States frigate Saline, while on her important mission to Paraguay. She was disabled, and the maritime gale prevailing, she had to put in for repairs to Bermuda, a foreign port. In case of the disabling of our ships upon the West India station in Winter, with northern winds prevailing, they could not reach a northern port, and with the Gulf Stream breasting them away, they could not reach the Navy-yard at Pensacola—thus not only the ships but the lives of the crews would be jeopardized. Let a Navy-yard and Dry Dock be established at this important point; give us a due proportion of the construction of our national ships.

In asking this we violate no principle; we do not ask it as a favor, we would demand it as a right—for the reason before stated. Can it be possible that while we supply all the material of which the ships are built, that none can be constructed south of the Chesapeake?

The waters of the Altamaha, Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers abound with the greatest quantity of unexpended white oaks, which could be delivered at Brunswick with very small expense; here the rafts of unassorted pitch pine could be received direct from the hands of the timber cutters, and the location is in the midst of the coast line of live oaks. Why, the grounds for the depot on Sky the Island purchased by the Government is in the midst of a live oak grove.

The construction and repairs of our naval ships would necessarily involve the expenditure of large sums of money, and its beneficial effects would be felt throughout the vast and varied timber districts of southern and middle Georgia, and would even be extended to the providers, grain and iron districts of the northern part of the State; indeed, every city and town in Georgia would be more or less benefited by it.

If any one is curious to know what an active, energetic representation can accomplish, let him sum up the appropriations made by the General Government for our sister State, Florida. But I am digressing too far from my subject.

I propose, Sir, to jot down a few ideas connected with this Pine Belt, and to give a few statistics, drawn from the small stock of public and other documents before me, and, if it meets with your approbation, to make your journal a medium of publication, and invite our citizens to communicate such facts relating to the matter as will be interesting to the public. By adopting this course no doubt much valuable information will be obtained, and many hints that will be serviceable to our Representatives in carrying out the wishes of our Legislature embodied in the resolutions.

Timber is not, like cotton and rice, an annual growth. It requires centuries for this crop to mature, and when the forest is once culled over the crop is forever gathered, for we are altogether too fast a people to think of waiting a hundred years for another crop.

It has been estimated by the timber cutters (by counting the rings or grains of a tree,) that it requires from three to four hundred years for it to attain a size sufficient for a mast or spar for a large sized ship, and perhaps even this may not be a fair criterion, for most of our planters in the pine region know that there are on the lines of their land saplings now no larger than a man's arm that have the surveyor's mark, made forty years since.

In order that we may at a glance comprehend the bounds of the Pine Belt of our State, that portion which has been culled over, and that which remains unculled, I have constructed from one of Burr's new maps of the State, a timber chart, which I hand herewith for reference. This chart I will not say is perfectly accurate, there are some few exceptions that I know of.

Gentlemen that have been engaged for years in getting timber and who own land within what appears to be the culled districts, foreseeing the future value of their forest, will not suffer a tree to be cut, preferring to purchase the trees from the neighbors.

This chart is made from personal observation, and from information derived from what was considered reliable sources, and in order that the public may understand how it is constructed, as well that it may be closely criticised to detect errors, if errors exist, I will briefly explain it:

First: The bounds of the Pine Belt—Here, perhaps, it would be well to give its whole extent:

Upon a map of the *United States*, let a line be drawn from the Chesapeake Bay, through Raleigh and Fayetteville, in North Carolina; Cheraw and Columbia, in South Carolina, to a point five miles above Augusta, two miles below Milledgeville, through Macon, the old agency on Flint River, to Columbus—thence across the southern part of Alabama, (with the points of which I am not familiar,) and we have its northern and western boundary; and stretching from this to the ocean on the east, and the Gulf on the south, over level or gently undulating plains, lies the Pine Belt of the South. There are occasionally small bodies of an oak and hickory growth interspersed, and spurs of pine jutting above this line, but no well defined is it that in places one may toss a pebble from a thick pine forest to a dense oak and hickory growth.

In going down the Georgia Railroad we strike into the pine forest, two miles above Camack, and on the Gordon Railroad, five miles below Milledgeville, and in coming down the Macon and Western Railroad, when we see the long blue line of forest stretching across the horizon, we know that Macon is near.

From the seaboard, inland, for a distance of thirty or thirty-five miles the pines are scattering and of stinted growth, and are worthless for shipping timber. He that has travelled upon our coast, or upon the railroads north or west, from Charleston to Augusta, or Savannah to Macon, must have observed that the pines are comparatively small.

Now, why is it that this yellow, or pitch pine growth, (for we have several species of pine,) is mainly limited between this base of the mountains and the sea coast? Is it because it loves the peculiar soil, or is it because of its main tap root reaching deep into the earth, sometimes eight or nine feet, that it cannot thrive in the rocky region. Will some of your scientific correspondents answer?

Let one cast his eye upon the map of the United States the line indicated above, and he will see that Georgia possesses more of this pine forest, perhaps, than all the other States put together.

Second, what proportion of our forest has been culled over.

Here my remarks must not be understood as applying to the indiscriminate cutting every tree or pine, that would make a fence rail log, but what I do mean is, that the timber men, culled of all the valuable merchantable or shipping timber, say trees that will square fourteen inches or upwards.

Commencing on the Savannah, my information is, that all the forest bordering on that river has been culled over for a distance of twelve miles from the river, that it has been culled for a distance of *six* miles on each side of the Ogeechee river and Central Railroad—and for the same distance on each side of the Canoochee and Ohoopee rivers, and for a distance of eight to ten miles on each side of the Altamaha, and for *one* miles each side of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. Obstructions near the mouths of the Satilla have prevented rafts from descending, and have thus protected the forest on these rivers from sharing the same fate as that on all the other streams.

Let these now be drawn on a map of our State parallel with the rivers at the respective distances above indicated and the unexplored spaces colored, and we have the plan upon which the Timber chart is constructed, and which will show at a glance what portions of the forests have been culled, and what remains to draw on for future supplies from.

To the people of Savannah this may be of interest, as the public mind there was somewhat agitated in regard to the proper location of the timber depot for the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. Without knowing what conclusion they have come to, or taking part in the controversy, I would say that too much importance cannot be attached to the subject; for, by reference to this chart, it will be seen that the fields from which the city has heretofore received her supplies will have been gleaned over in a few years—the bounties drained, and the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, the only avenue left over which she is to receive her supplies of this important article of commerce.

The capacity of the mills tributary to the harbor of Pensacola, (says Disnow's *Review*,) is sufficient to saw three hundred thousand feet per day. That large bodies of pine land have been purchased in Southern Alabama from the United States Government, for lumber and naval stores.

The above tables are interesting, and fully establish what I have endeavored to show by the chart and this article, that our pine forests are being rapidly swept away. They show that while the shipments are increasing from the ports in the Gulf, there is a rapid falling off from the Atlantic ports, and that the choice heavy or tall timber has almost ceased to be an article of export from the ports north of us. It shows, too, that they are sweeping down the forest on the Gulf side as if it were inexhaustible. Referring now to the forest of our own State: The Collector's Report from Darien, shows that the shipments of lumber from that port, nearly or quite, equal those from Savannah; that we have the shipments from Brunswick, from Jeffersonville, and the Satilla, and St. Marys, which may all reach a like amount, so that it would be a safe estimate to put the shipments of timber from the Atlantic ports of our state to at least one hundred of millions of feet annually. To this we may add for home consumption, plantation uses, house building, &c., fully a like amount. Estimating the average yield of one thousand feet of lumber per acre, would show a yearly destruction of our forest from this source of two hundred thousand acres.

Upon this point we would gladly have the experience of some of our timber cutters, of what would be a fair average for shipping or merchantable timber, and also for the common saw-mill or ranging timber per acre. Will some of them advise us on this head?

Large as this amount may seem, it is small compared with the yearly amount destroyed by the planter in clearing land. No estimate of this can be made until the census of 1860 is taken.

The tide of emigration is setting so strong upon this pine belt of our State, particularly on its western side, upon the waters of the Chattahoochee and Flint, that commerce must not look there for timber, for in a few years that whole country will be chequered into plantations. So rapid has been the settlement of portions of that country, and so wanton and prodigal have been the planters in regard to the timber, that when, twenty years since, there was an unbroken pine forest, now in places there is a scarcity of timber for fencing.

To cause the sight of this wholesale destruction of forests of fine timber is really distressing; not unfrequently will one planter deaden and destroy a thousand acres in one season.

Who are our customers for this vast amount of lumber? Upon the west we have Texas and Mexico; on the south the West Indies; and every Government, on the northern and east shores of South America; on the north every State bordering on the coast from Maryland to Maine. The State of Maine, once the largest lumber exporting State of the Union, is now one of our best customers for this timber.

It is entering so largely into the construction of our shipping, that it would be a very expensive, if not a difficult matter to build a vessel without it. The sharp clipper shape of the vessels built of late years, allows this material to be used for planking, where formerly only white oak would answer.

In Europe we have for our customers Portugal, Spain, France, Ireland, Scotland, England, and every government bordering upon the Atlantic waters, while it is sent up the Mediterranean to its very eastern shores, and camels are no doubt at this moment transporting it to the Holy City. Think of that! Georgia pines slung upon camels' backs going to Jerusalem!

The following table, from public documents, (commerce and navigation,) shows the values drawn from our Pine Forest and shipped to foreign ports for the past three years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Value of Hewn Timber	$294,960	$616,736	$303,183
Boards, Plank, Scantling and other Timber	730,256	2,001,121	1,186,347
Tar and Pitch	225,467	206,610	160,679
Rosin and Turpentine	1,223,066	1,544,573	1,464,210
Spirits Turpentine	339,046	741,246	1,060,232
Total	$2,260,676	$5,012,286	$4,104,651

Here we have the value of four to five millions dollars yearly shipped to foreign ports, whilst the amount consumed in the United States must be at least double.

And this is the forest which we have among us, that to some is a bug-bear; whilst it is skinned, bled out, and mangled, yielding to us the nice sum of twelve to fifteen millions of dollars annually, without hardly a thought being bestowed upon the value of the remaining carcass.

What protection does the laws of our State give to the owners of these forests? None. If a man steals my cow worth ten dollars, or my pig worth three, he is provided with accommodations in the Penitentiary, but if he steals my pine tree, worth perhaps fifty dollars, as it stands, (and some of these trees bring in market three to four hundred dollars,) nothing can be done with him, unless caught in the act, and then only a civil suit can be instituted, and tried, may be, by sympathizers or persons engaged in the same business, is easily acquitted. Thus every man that owns this kind of property is completely at the mercy of these highland pirates. There is no security for him unless he employs a special agent to look after it. The want of laws to protect this property is often attended with serious consequences. When the price of timber advances, thousands of irresponsible persons pitch into the business of timber-getting. To hunt up the owners and purchase the lands is often the last thing they think of, for why should they when they can take what they want without fear of anything but a civil action, which, in nine cases out of ten, would be like "suing a beggar and catching a louse." Thus all interests are made to suffer—the regular timber-getters and merchants, by glutting the market, and the owner of the land by the depreciation of his property, in the loss of his timber. It is to be hoped that our next Legislature will take this matter into consideration, and pass laws protecting her citizens in their property.

In Florida they have the most rigid laws to protect their forest, while the citizens of our State are pillaged by the people from that quarter coming within our boundary, cutting and rafting the timber off on the streams that flow out of our State.

The Government of the United States, doubtless looking to the rapid destruction of our pine forest, and foreseeing a scarcity of this valuable timber for her Naval purposes, has withdrawn from sale large quantities of her pine lands lying upon the Suwannee River in Florida, and under date 3d March last perfected a most stringent law protecting her forest trees.

Mr. EDITOR: Having sketched a mere outline of this subject, I hope that our citizens, the merchant and the timber-cutter, will freely communicate, and that you will cheerfully publish all matter concerning it, that the picture may be filled up and perfected. It will perhaps aid our representatives in having the Commission appointed by Congress to more fully investigate the subject, and when this has been done, and a right made, and when wholesome laws have been passed by our Legislature protecting this property, the effect will be to add millions of dollars to the taxable property of Georgia. Then, indeed, will be fulfilled the prediction of that sagacious old patriot, Gov. TROUP, and the time will have arrived "when our pine forest will be more valuable than our best cotton lands."

Parliamentary Sketches.

From the London Illustrated Times.

MR. DISRAELI.

Every one knows, on his rising, when Mr. DISRAELI means to make a long speech. When he only intends to offer a few interlocutory remarks he leans *over the table, speaks in a low tone to the gentlemen* opposite, and shows by his manner of standing and speaking that he intends soon to sit down. But when he rises for an oration he starts bolt upright at once, lays his notes on the official box before him, steps a pace backward, pulls down his waistcoat, brings his arms into position, and waits until due silence is secured. Mr. DISRAELI's office on this occasion was to defend his financial operation, and in some degree the foreign policy of the late Government. When the right honorable gentleman delivered his financial statement in 1858, he made all things fair and square upon paper. He estimated the revenue in round numbers at £64,000,000, the actual receipts were £65,300,000; and yet, when he left office there was a deficiency of about £5,000,000, and he naturally enough wished to show to the country how this occurred, and we venture to say that he did this with complete success. The estimate of the revenue, so far from being too sanguine, had been exceeded, and his estimate of the expenditure would have been correct but for the disturbing influence of the war, and the consequent necessity for a large increase in the army and navy expenditure. This first part of Mr. DISRAELI's speech, though able and successful, was of course somewhat dull, for who can be eloquent in dealing with figures? The House, however, listened with due gravity, and, on the whole, was satisfied, though it was not excited to cheers; but when he came to the latter part of his speech, in which he touched upon foreign policy, he was all himself again, brought down loud cheers from his party, and applause from many of his opponents, and managed to touch a chord, when he advised a closer amity with France, that we may reduce our armaments, and thus terminate "this disastrous and wild expenditure," that did not cease to vibrate during the whole of the debate.

HIS SARCASM.

But the most noticeable feature in Mr. DISRAELI's speech was the fine vein of ironic sarcasm which ran through the latter part. Mr. DISRAELI is nothing unless he be sarcastic. Sometimes his sarcasm is blunt and somewhat coarse, but here it was as fine and delicate as a razor's edge. The late Government had been taunted with being the friends of Austria, and with having no sympathy or friendship with France. "We have been told," said he, "that it was entirely from the absence of some of those distinguished statesmen from the bench opposite which they now so ably adorn (?) that the war broke out at all. Had they been there it is well known that the Emperor of the French would never have taken a single step without consulting them," &c., &c. And then he went on to intimate that now they were in power, they had a fine opportunity to exercise their influence, and he exorted them earnestly to exert it to induce the Emperor to reduce his armaments, that we may reduce ours. The Opposition cave, appreciated, and cheered lustily this irony, and it seemed also to take the fancy of the gentlemen below the gangway on the other side, for they also joined in the cheers.

HIS COUNTENANCE.

We were curious to observe closely Mr. DISRAELI's countenance when he was thus speaking, to see if there was any signs of feeling; but we saw, as usual, none. Mr. DISRAELI's face, to those who are at a little distance, and in moderate light, is simply the most unimpassioned countenance that ever stood upon the shoulders of a man. At a distance you can see no more expression than you would upon the face of an automaton, it is so utterly emotionless and inexpressive. In his deep-set eyes not a twinkle is discernable, nor is there the slightest movement about the lips, excepting that which is necessary to expel the words. When you are close to him you may occasionally fancy that you discern a faint radiance in his eyes; and when his sarcasm is more than uncommonly biting, there is a slight sardonic movement in the upper lip; but these signs are at no time more than faintly discernable. It is not a nice countenance to contemplate. It is not English, open, attractive. We could never fancy children being attracted by it. The face of a man ought to be—and would always be if he would let it—the index of the nature within. It should light up when he is joyful, flash when he is angry, plainly speak of sorrow when he is in distress, and writhe when he is in pain. Nature intended it to do all this; but it may be said that nature has, probably, denied to Mr. DISRAELI this power. We don't believe it. Thirty years ago, when Mr. DISRAELI stood upon the hustings at Wycombe, as a "young and curly" aspirant to Parliamentary honors, we may rely upon it his face was not the dull and passionless surface that it is now. Young, ardent, passionate and hopeful, he let it show what it felt, and permitted it, by the varied expression to give force to his fervid words. But a long course of official caution and reserve has hardened his features and destroyed their natural flexibility. To keep the muscles of our body flexible we must use them; by discontinuing to use them we lose their power.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Very different was the appearance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he leaped from his seat to reply to his predecessor. He was evidently excited; and in countenance, manner, and bearing he showed his excitement. Mr. BAXTER, by watching his opportunity, succeeded in getting first upon his legs, and must "have caught the eye of the Speaker" first. But this phrase has a technical meaning when it is said that "Mr. So-and-so first caught the Speaker." It is not understood that it was literally, but rather that Mr. So-and-so was the man whom the Speaker wished to address the House. Generally, the first that rises gets precedence; but when a Cabinet-Minister rises Mr. Speaker calls upon him in preference to any other. There were loud cries, and long continued, for Mr. BAXTER, and for a time Mr. BAXTER stood his ground. But Mr. GLADSTONE, in a somewhat defiant manner, kept his position. He had been called upon by the Speaker, and he maintained his right against all clamorers, and soon the clamor weakened, and at length died away. It has been noticeable that Mr. GLADSTONE has spoken with more energy and excitement since he has been in office; and, being more excited, he has been more concise and less diffusive. On the subject of Roman Catholic claims he broke forth, in answer to a speech from Mr. WALPOLE, like a tornado; and though he spoke for not more than twenty minutes, he compressed into his speech such formidable arguments, such pregnant facts and such withering sarcasms, that he made the Attorney-General for Ireland writhe in his seat. And on opening his Budget it was a subject of general remark how closely the Chancellor stuck to his subject, and how plain, and lucid, and concise he was in his statements. We know not that we ever listened to a more masterly statement. On former similar occasions Mr. GLADSTONE has spoken for four hours and more, but on this he only occupied two, and on the occasion in question he was equally forcible and concise. Some of his sentences were epigrammatic in their terseness. But the speech of the evening was that delivered by

MR. BRIGHT.

It was known to Mr. BRIGHT's friends that he had a speech on the anvil, and it was expected that it would be a great one, though we know not whether it was understood that he would launch it that night. We have read the speech in the morning papers. The *Times* reports it best, but only a faint idea can be formed from reading of the force and power with which it was delivered, nor of its effect upon the House. But, nevertheless, we, who have often heard Mr. BRIGHT, and have reflected carefully upon his speaking, have come to the conclusion that Mr. BRIGHT owes more of his power in the House to his matter than to his manner. He is a capital speaker, no doubt. His action is simple and unaffected; his voice is good; his language is pure and forcible; but his greatest power in the House has not there. In the House of Commons there is a conventional mode of treating all subjects which come before it. Very few speakers seem to us to speak *ex animo*. Few of them seem to tread firmly, as if they felt the solid earth under them, but delicately, timidly, and apologetically, as if they were afraid of offending against some established conventionalism or shocking some prejudice. But when Mr. BRIGHT arises, and after you have listened to a few sentences, you feel that you have a manly Englishman before you, one who believes earnestly that he has got something to say and is determined to say it, let who will be offended or who will be pleased. A Martin Luther-like man, who would go to Worms "were all the tiles on the Houses devils." He never goes about a subject and about it, but sheers through every intervening obstacle of prejudice, and conventionalism, and etiquette, right to the heart of the matter at once. Take his speech on the occasion in question; read it carefully, and you will at once see what he means. "Oh, yes, you must have the income tax, I know; you cannot do without it; but it is an odious tax. And why is it odious? Because it is a tax upon property? No; but because it is unjustly levied. You farmers, for instance, why should not you pay as much on your incomes as others do on theirs? And then there's the succession duty, can anything be more unjust than that? There was a gentleman lately who had a landed estate, worth £32,000, left him by a person who was no relative. Now, if this had been left in money the duty would have been £3,200, but being a landed estate the duty was only £700. Is that just? Is it consistent with fairness?—is it consistent with our personal honor?—for, after all, that comes into the question—is it consistent with our duty to society that we should take the class of property the most select, attracting towards it many social and practical advantages, having in it the most certain means of accumulation and improvement?—is it fair, I say, that we should take this property and charge it only £700; whilst on another description of property, that is not worth a bit more in the market, we should charge £3,200?" Now, this is going to the heart of the matter; and this is a fair specimen of the manner in which Mr. BRIGHT treats *all subjects* which come before him in the House. As he and Mr. COBDEN did in the Corn-law war, so he does now—dashing through all the outworks right up to the citadel, and demanding its surrender. Our space is running short, but we must just notice the peroration of this remarkable speech, and we are more anxious to do so because in several papers it is wrongly given: "I pray," said the Honorable Gentleman, "that there may soon come a time when the Government of this country may take such steps as I have indicated for the bringing about a state of things between France and England which shall unite these two great nations in a bond of permanent amity, and after that eighteen hundred years of the *profession* of Christian doctrine is at length *compensated* by something like Christian practice." In a report which lies before me the word profession is left out, and for "compensated" the reporter has written "consummated," by which change a neat little bit of satire is wholly spoiled. The Honorable Gentleman, we need hardly say, resumed his seat amidst a storm of cheers. After him came Lord JOHN, who, however, spoke but little; and Lord PALMERSTON, who spoke long, but with not much effect. Indeed, the noble Lord's speaking days are passed. Every one must have noticed a change in his lordship this session; that slow but sure sleuth-hound, old age, has got him in wind at last, if not in grasp.

SAM SLICK UPON HIS LEGS.

On Monday last Mr. Judge HALIBURTON made his maiden speech. When he arose the House was hushed to silence in a moment, but his speech was not a *success*, and *it is clear now that Mr. HALIBURTON*, racy writer as he is, is no orator. The characteristic of Mr. HALIBURTON's works is rollicking fun and humor, *but there was nothing of this sort* in his speech. It was just such a speech as any country gentleman *might have made*. The appearance of Mr. HALIBURTON is that of a sturdy old gentleman farmer, utterly unlike what *from reading his works you would imagine* him to be. *He is*, according to Don, only sixty-three years old, but he looks older. We should, from his appearance, take him to be *at least* seventy.

DISCOVERY OF AN ISLAND.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* learns by a private letter, that Capt. ROBERT D. ELDRIDGE, of the bark *Amazon*, of Fairhaven, has discovered an island in the Pacific Ocean, several hundred miles from any land laid down on the charts. The letter was dated at sea, Jan. 16, 1859, and in it Capt. ELDRIDGE says of the island:

"It is in lat. 0° 45′ north, and long. 176° 35′ west, very low and dangerous, and is, I expect, the last resting place of the crew of some of the ships which have been missed in years gone by. I ran along the lee side within pistol-shots of the beach, but it was too rough to land; and after convincing myself that there were no living people upon the island, squared away again. On the highest part of the island is a house apparently built from pieces of a wreck, with a flag-staff at one end, from which still dangled the halyard block. Near the house were several little mounds, each with a tall, upright stone upon it, evidently the graves of the poor fellows who had escaped from the wreck of their vessel, and died on this dreary spot, where perhaps they had spent months in vainly looking for a passing sail to relieve them from their weary prison."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has appointed the following named persons to be Commissioners for the State of New-York, to take the proof and acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments to be used or recorded in our State, and to administer oaths:

A. A. Sargeant, Nevada City, California.
J. B. Marshall, Sacramento, California.
Nelson L. White, Danbury, Connecticut.
Samuel L. Rankin, Keokuk, Iowa.
Edmund F. Allen, Fairhaven, Massachusetts.
William Audley, jr., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
William Markoe, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Lucius D. Tompkins, Orange, New-Jersey.
Joseph Du Bois, Great Bend, Pennsylvania.
William Silkman, Providence, Rhode Island.
Charles D. Mansfield, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Seneca W. Ely, Chillicothe, Ohio.
George S. Dodge, Janesville, Wisconsin.

SINGULAR MALADY.—A young man named ORRIN DENDE, residing about two miles south of this place, came into town the other day, and called on Dr. E. M. LANGWORTHY, stating that he had experienced a violent roaring or noise in his head, accompanied by acute pains. The seat of the difficulty complained of seemed to be in his right ear. He stated that he had first been attacked with the malady on the preceding night, and that it had rapidly increased, until, when he visited the Doctor, it was almost unbearable. Dr. L. proceeded at once to dilate the ear, and make an examination into the cause, when he discovered a number of small white worms, about an eighth of an inch in length, (coiled shaped,) passing to and fro in the orifice of the ear, and, after a somewhat protracted effort, succeeded in taking out twenty-two of these worms, which gave entire relief, and the young man went home entirely relieved of the painful and unpleasant noise complained of. Dr. LANGWORTHY informs us that this is the first case of the kind that he has ever had in his practice, and that he has never seen a parallel in "the books."—*Greenville (O.) Journal.*

KILLED HIS WIFE WITH A STONE.—DANIEL STREE, who is respected as a hard-working and frugal farmer, near Paterson, New-Jersey, on the 29th ult. killed his wife in a strange but accidental manner. The hogs were in the corn, and Mr. STREE and his daughter were racing them out—the daughter handing stones to her father to throw at the intruders. Mrs. STREE saw there was a difficulty in expelling the hogs, and running to the fence, near which some of the swine were approaching, she proceeded to let down the bars. Mr. STREE hearing the bars, with excitement seized a large stone, which his daughter had picked up, and quickly threw it in the direction of the noise at the fence, under the impression that it proceeded from the hogs, which he could not see through the weeds or high corn. The missile struck the unfortunate wife on the temple, from the effects of which blow she fell to the ground in an insensible state. The force of the blow on the temple had been so great that it had literally driven out the eye. She lived only a few hours.

[Advertisement.]

When Nature's most valued treasure is marred or lost by thoughtlessness or delusion, the aid of science can restore it. This is fully exemplified in the success experienced by Dr. H. A. RANNEY, during his extensive practice.

He can be consulted, as usual, at his residence, No. 24 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A pleasurable excitement has been created throughout the community by GAVETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Everybody pronounces it the greatest of blessings for those sick from piles, and a grand luxury and preventive for those who have not yet contracted that disease. For sale by all druggists. Depots, 41 Ann-street and 449 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—"Prevention better than cure." Bronchitis, sore throat, affections of the respiratory organs and constriction of the chest, are nipped in the bud by a few doses of these Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUITS THE WEATHER EXACTLY.—The charmingly fresh and piquant performances by the new Summer company at Barnum's Museum. Nothing could be more nicely adapted to the warm weather than such gay, careless, festive, and light entertainments. This afternoon and evening a very rare combination is given.

[Advertisement.]

LOTS FOR SALE.—60 feet by 220, in Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, in a select location. Persons desiring lots for a first class house combining country with access hourly with this city, will find this a good opportunity. For particulars apply at rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 49 Exchange-place.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & Co. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15.

$37,000 Virginia 6s	93½	100 Reading Railroad	43½
500 do	93½	100 do	43½
25,000 Mo. State 6s	93½	100 do	b10 43½
30,000 do	s30 93½	100 do	b30 43½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. Rs '76	99	100 do	43½
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	86½	200 Chi. & R. I. R	69
60 National Bank	100	100 do	b30 69
10 Ocean Bank	91	100 do	s30 69
4 Del. & Hud. C. Co	99	100 do	s30 69½
50 do	s10 99½	75 Mich. Central R	43½
15 do	s30 99½	100 do	s10 43½
15 do	99½	50 do	s30 43½
200 Pacific M. S. Co	72	100 do	s30 43¾
200 do	s60 72½	50 do	s30 43¾
25 do	72	50 do	s30 43¾
50 Erie Railroad	5	50 do	43¾
200 Hudson River R	31¾	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R	7
100 do	s30 31¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G. R	s30 20½
100 do	31¾	50 do	s30 20½
150 N. Y. Cent. R	71¾	600 do	s60 20½
100 do	s10 71¾	50 do	s60 20½
100 do	500 71¾	200 do	s60 21
50 do	b5wk 71¾	100 do	21
300 do	s30 72	50 do	21½
50 do	b10 71¾	50 Illinois Cen. R	s60 64½
100 do	71¾	200 do	64½
100 do	c 71¾	100 Gal. & Ch'go. R	s30 64½
200 do	72	50 do	64½
100 Harlem R. pref	s15 24¾	Clev. & Tol. R	120
10 Harlem R.	24¾	100 do	b30 19¾
5 N. H. & H. R	124¾	300 do	19¾
10 Reading R. R	43		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '74	101¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	s30 24¾
5,000 do	101¾	1,000 Reading R.	s60 43¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s	93½	500 do	43
1,000 Mich. S. 3d m bds.	40	100 M. S. & N. I. G. R.	s30 20
10 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	99	6 Panama Railroad	115
100 Canton Co	18	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 64½
150 Erie Railroad	5	100 do	64½
100 N. Y. Central R	71¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 19¾
100 do	s15 71	200 do	19¾
100 do	b60 71¼	5 Chic. & R. Isl. R	69
250 do	cpc 71	200 do	s15 61¾
100 do	p. & c. 71		

TUESDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

A decline is established to-day in Foreign Exchange for the mail by the *Persia*, both on London and Paris. Most of the business was done in Banker's Sterling at 110 ⅜ cent., and in Francs at f 5.15. The regular trade demand was not very heavy, and as one or two of the standard houses were rather anxious to draw by this packet, the inside figure was accepted for £80,000 or £100,000 and a number of Canada and Southern Bank bills were also sold at 110 ⅜ cent. The market left off dull this afternoon; the steamer's mail closing at 8 o'clock in the morning. She takes out only $387,000 in Gold and Silver. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods this week are again liberal, $1,574,468 against $963,110 same week last year.

The indications in the Money Market to-day are also in favor of easier rates outside of Bank. The Discount Brokers are able to place very prime November and December paper at 7 ⅜ cent. ⅜ annum, which is ¼@1 ⅜ cent. better than last week. January bills of the same choice class, at 8 ⅜ cent. Fair paper ranges from 8½ to 10 ⅜ cent. The return published this morning *creates the impression of an easier state of things* in Bank than for some weeks past, though the rate, we find, is still uniformly 7 ⅜ cent. Outside lenders are placing money, on demand, on first-class Stock collateral at 6 ⅜ cent.

The arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, *City of Manchester* and *City of Baltimore* steamers, has improved the Customs this week. The receipts today are $280,000. Other income to the Sub-Treasury $76,000. Disbursements $195,000. Balance this afternoon $5,193,362.

The Stock Exchange scarcely responds to the improvement in Money and Exchange, and the diminished Specie export. There was some realizing to-day on several descriptions on the rise at the closing last week and on Saturday, and in turn the number of speculative sellers for the decline somewhat increased, but only on the Rail-way shares. There was continued firmness in State Stocks, and about $40,000 Virginias were taken at an advance of ¼ ⅜ cent. on previous sales. For United States 5s of 1874, an advance of ¼ ⅜ cent. was paid. In New-York Central the transactions were at 71¼@¼@71@70½, closing 71 ⅜ cent. Michigan Central lost ¼ ⅜ cent. of the rise of yesterday, closing 42¼@½ ⅜ cent., and Reading was done on time, seller's option, as low as 42¾ ⅜ cent. Galena, Rock Island, and Toledo was comparatively steady, though less in demand than on Monday, while considerable sales of Michigan Guaranteed were made at a decline of ¼@½ ⅜ cent. Illinois Central shares were firmer and the Bonds brought 85½ ⅜ cent. Erie shares 5 ⅜ cent., and nothing done in the Bonds. A plan for scaling the Stock and assessing the non-mortgage Bonds is said to be in contemplation by a Committee of the old Board of Directors, whose active or practical functions pass to the Receiver to-day, and of this Committee, we suppose Mr. MORAN is the Chairman *ex officio*. The shares of the Pacific Mail were again freely sold by Mr. VANDERBILT'S Broker, option of 60 days, and 73@72½ ⅜ cent.—or 5 ⅜ cent. below Saturday's price—was accepted in this way. About 1,000 shares were taken by a single Broker, who has the credit of operating for the Panama clique. The general market left off dull.

The following is the order of transfer of the New-York and Erie property to the General Receiver. We learn that Mr. H. N. OTIS, the old Transfer Clerk, takes the place of Secretary to the Board of Directors, in place of Mr. MARSH, who is made Receiver:

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, August 16, 1859.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the New-York and Erie Railroad, and all its property and effects of every description, have this day been delivered to NATHANIEL MARSH, Esq., the Receiver appointed under said order. All employés of the Company will hold themselves and all property and accounts in their charge, subject to the orders of said Receiver.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

Referring to the above, I beg to state that all the present employes of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby continued in their present positions, and that all rules and regulations under which the Road has heretofore been administered, will be continued until further notice. For the information of the parties in interest, I annex the following extract of the order appointing a Receiver:

"Now, on motion of Mr. DIVEN, of counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that a Receiver be appointed of said Corporation, and of the Railroad, and real and personal property and estate of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and of all the property appertaining to privileges, franchises, and powers, on which said fourth mortgage is a lien or which is covered thereby, and of the rents, tolls and income of the same, and of the powers and franchises of said Corpor